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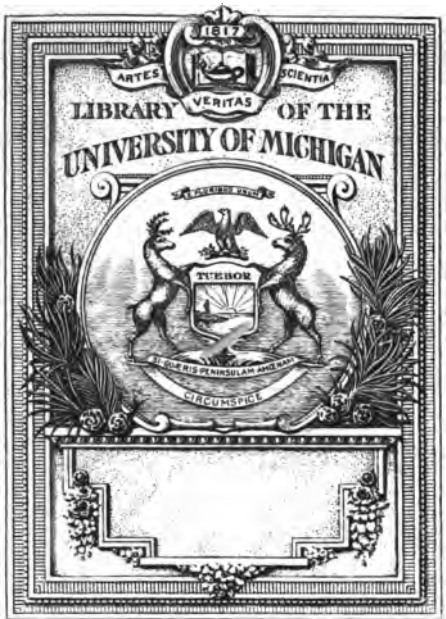
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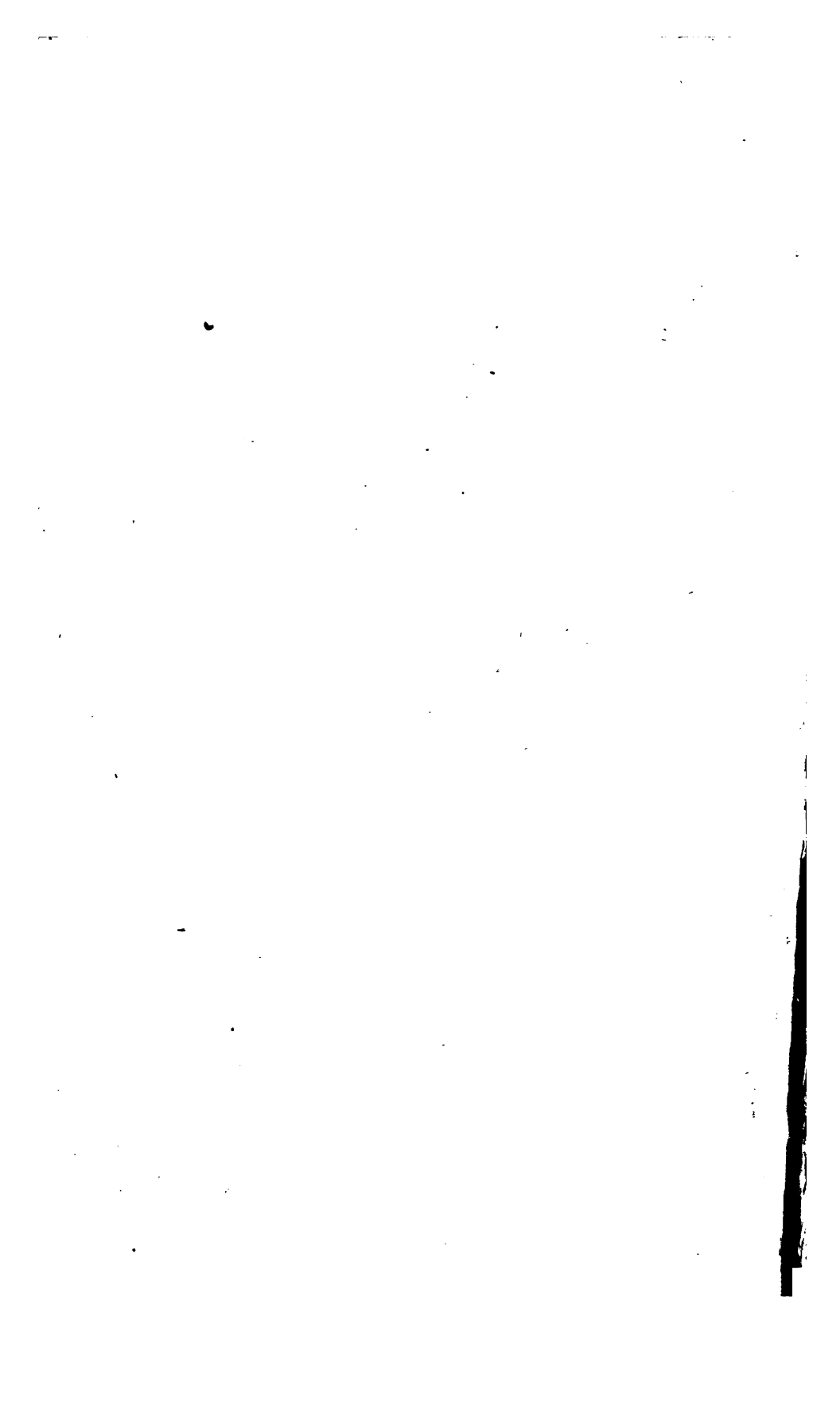
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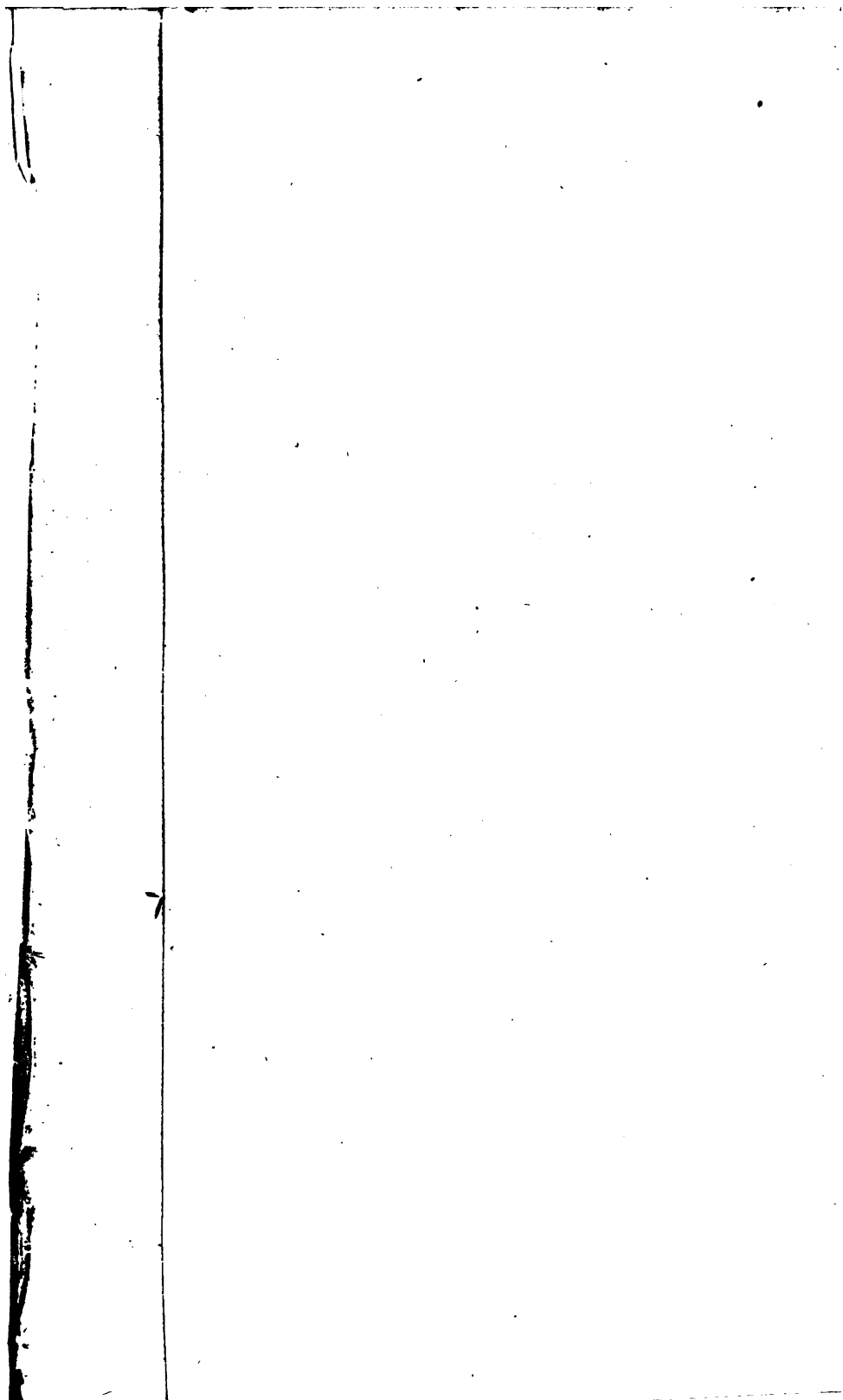
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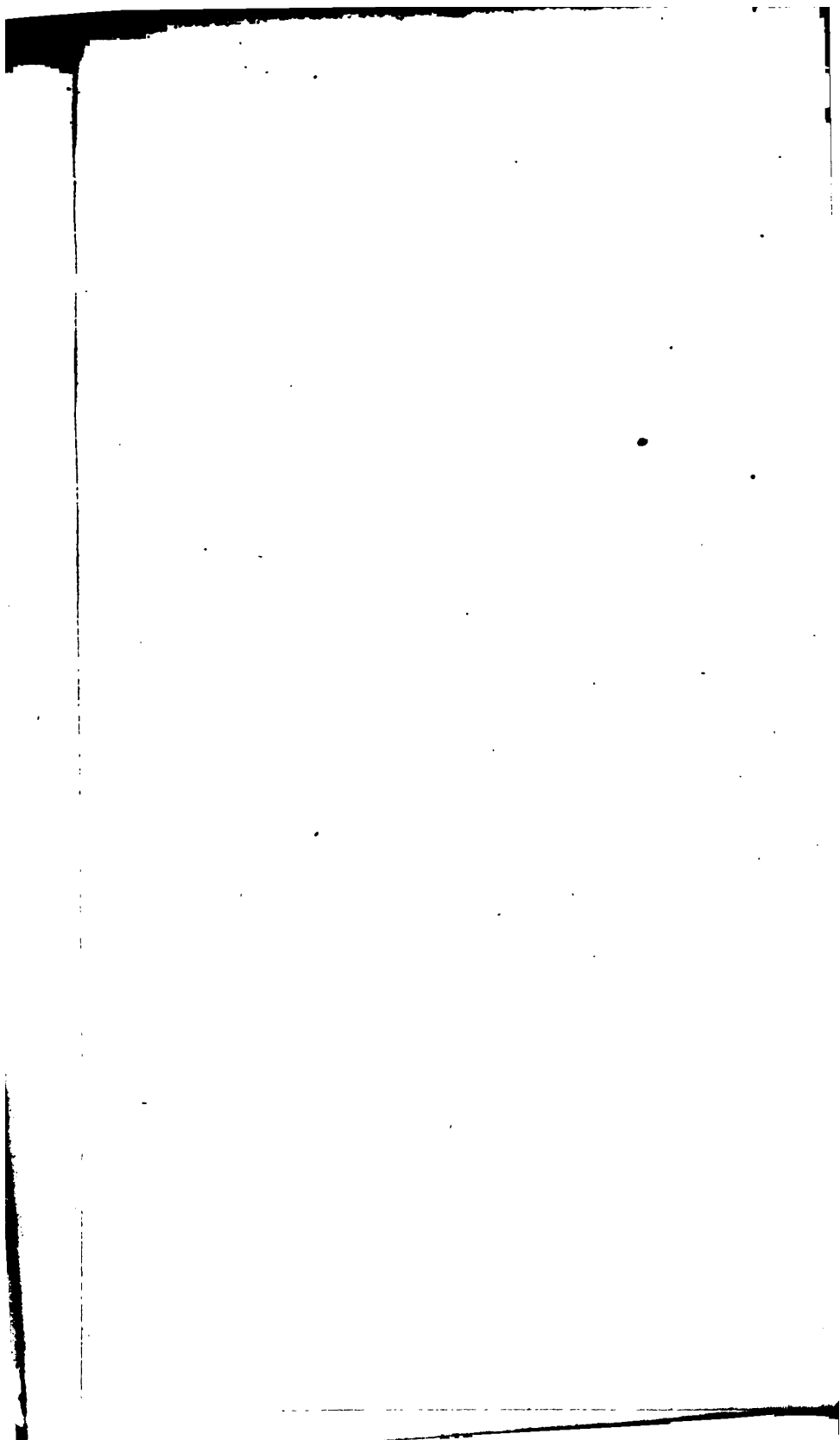
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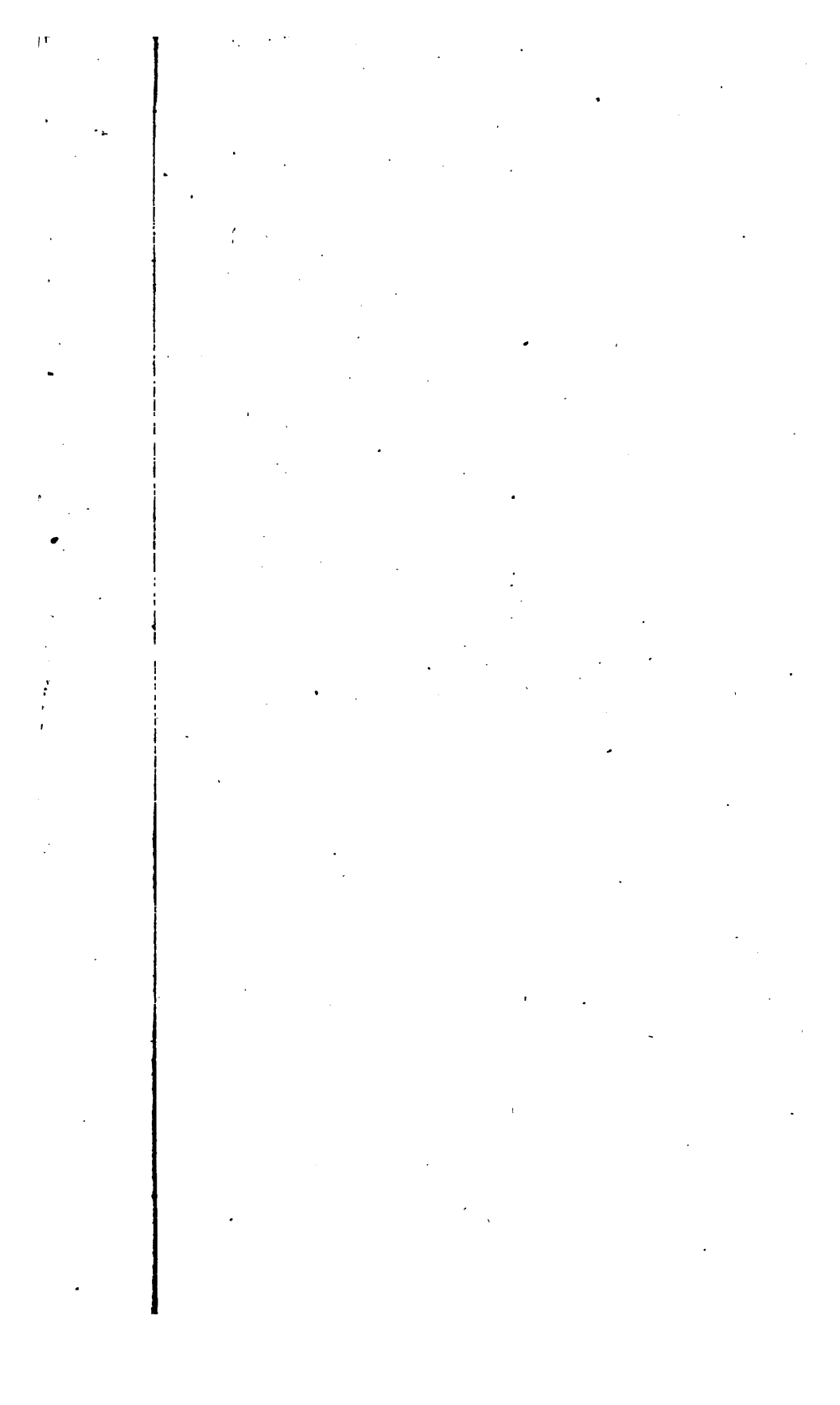


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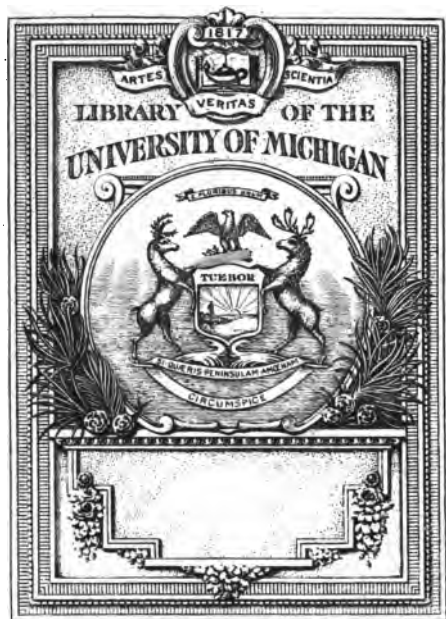




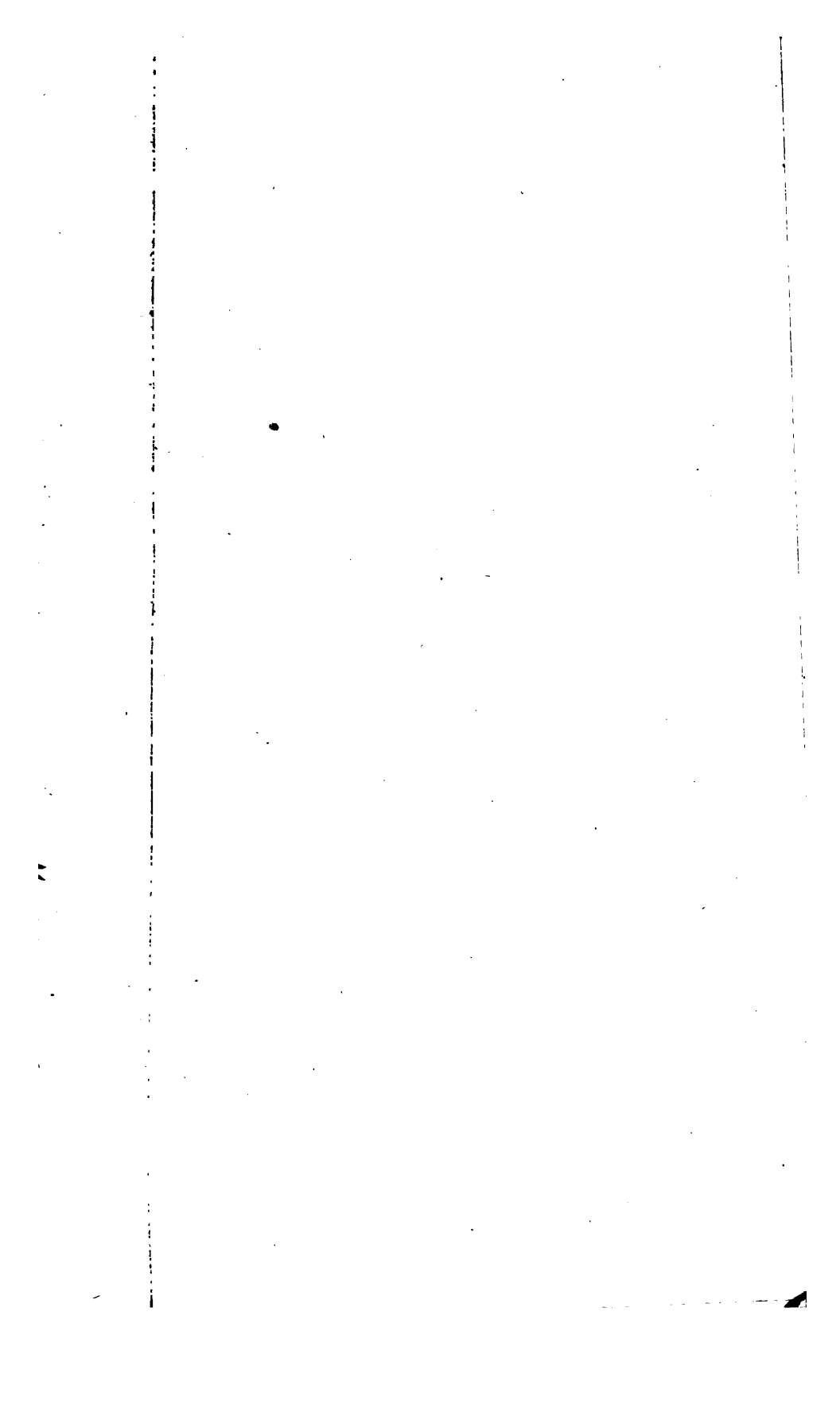
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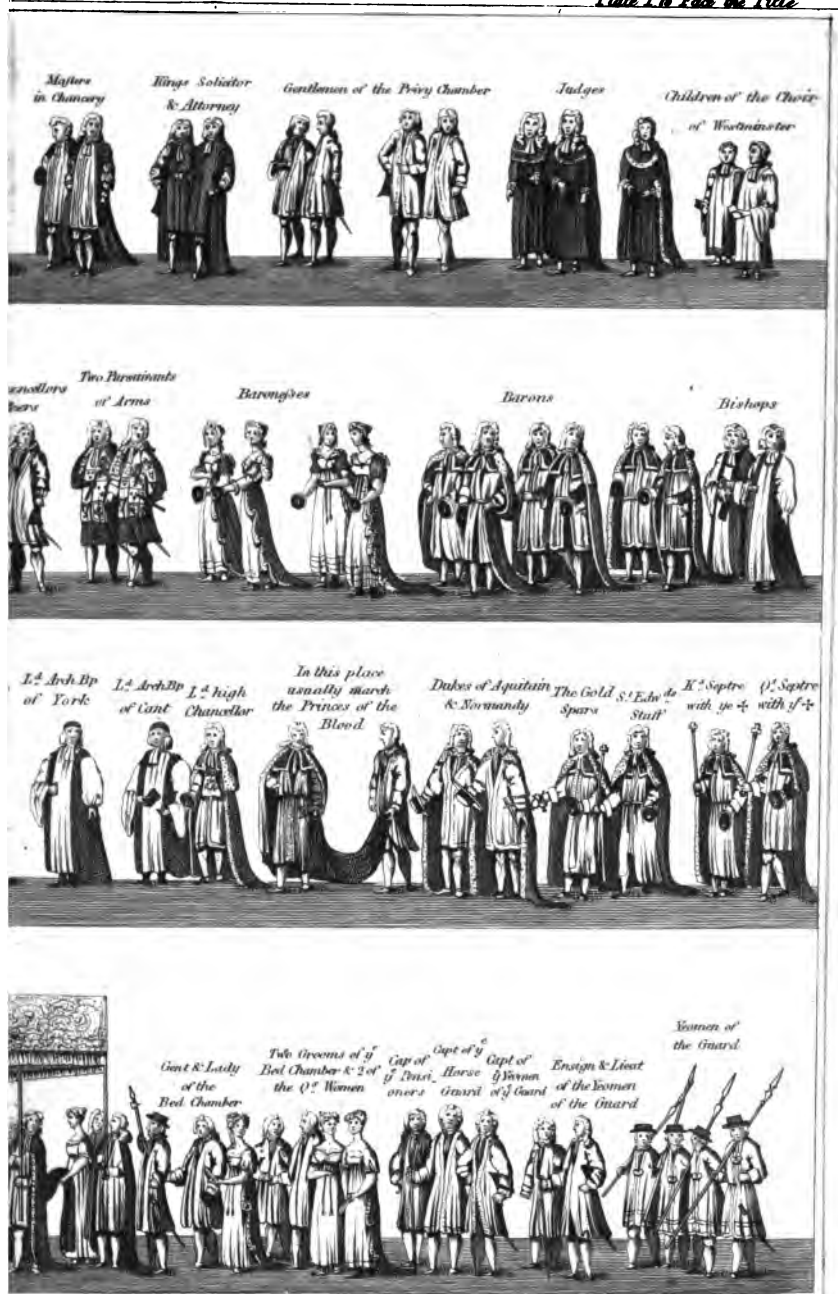
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TEIGNS OF ENGLAND.

Plate I to Face the Title



F. Deveres delin et sculp

A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROCESSIONS AND CEREMONIES
OBSERVED IN THE
CORONATION
OF THE
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND:
EXEMPLIFIED IN THAT OF
THEIR LATE
MOST SACRED MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE THE THIRD,
AND
QUEEN CHARLOTTE:
WITH ALL THE OTHER
INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS
CONNECTED WITH
THAT MAGNIFICENT FESTIVAL.

Embellished with Elegant Engravings.

EDITED BY RICHARD THOMSON.

First Gent. God save you, Sir! where have you been broiling?
Third Gent. Among the crowd i' the Abbey; where a finger
 Could not be wedg'd in more.
Second Gent. You saw
 The ceremony?
Third Gent. That I did.
First Gent. How was it?
Third Gent. Well worth the seeing.
Second Gent. Good Sir, speak it to us.
Third Gent. As well as I am able.
Shakspeare's Henry VIII. Act iv. Sc. 1.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR JOHN MAJOR,
18, SKINNER STREET.
1820.

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*J. Johnson, Printer, Brook Street,
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PREFACE.

EVENTS which are rare in their occurrence, impressive in themselves, and magnificent in their auxiliaries, will always excite a great degree of interest, of expectation, and even of anxiety, to witness them. Such were the Jubilees of the ancient Hebrews, the Festivals of the Sun in Peru, the grand Druidical Assemblies of the early Britons, the Inauguration of a Cardinal to the Pontificate; and to bring the resemblance home to our own knowledge, such is the splendid Ceremonial of a Royal Coronation. Then the mind turns as it were dissatisfied with the every-day actions of life, to the records of former proceedings, or to anticipations of the future; while the eye is no longer delighted with its common objects of interest, but would gladly exchange them for

the heraldic magnificence and pageantry of a Regal Court. It is, therefore, with a view to gratify this natural desire, that the following account of the last Coronation, in 1761, has been compiled from the best authorities of the time, in order that correct ideas may be formed of the nature of such a national Ceremony: and this will serve a double purpose, namely, to describe and explain the scene to those who may have an opportunity of viewing it, and to convey a tolerable conception of it to those who will not.

It should be observed, that Coronation Ceremonials have differed but little for several Centuries; for, with the exception of some parts having become obsolete, and others being changed to agree with the present reformed Church Service, they remain nearly the same as they were when heraldic splendours were first introduced into England. But the Coronation Ritual which is now most commonly followed, is that which was observed at the Crowning of King James the Second and

Queen Mary; which was performed on so extensive a plan, that, says a writer upon this subject in the year 1761, "it was, questionless, designed for the model of all future Coronations, and accordingly, by the King's express command, was recorded in the most pompous manner, which has been followed, with little variation, in the several Coronations since." It is therefore evident, that *originality* cannot be pretended to in a work of this nature, but *correctness* is indispensable, and the Editor's researches to this end have been somewhat laborious. This, he hopes, will appear from the list of authorities, which is honestly placed at the end, in order to display at one view the various sources from whence his materials have been drawn: at the same time, the care which has been taken to explain the technical terms which frequently and unavoidably occur, he believes, may be claimed as a merit almost exclusively his own.

The principal aim of this publication having been detailed above: it is hoped that

the succeeding pages will confirm what has been there declared for its object, and that it will be thought worthy of preservation for future reference, not only as a work of curiosity, but also as an ample assistant to the Ceremony of a modern Coronation.

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ERRATUM.

Page 59, line 5, *for* Frederick Duke of York and Albany, *read* Edward-Augustus Duke of York and Albany.

AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE CEREMONIAL
OF THEIR
LATE MAJESTIES' CORONATION,
AND THE OTHER
HERALDIC PROCEEDINGS
CONNECTED THEREWITH.

KING GEORGE THE SECOND OF ENGLAND, died on Saturday, the 25th of October, in the year 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, the late venerable and lamented George the Third. The Gazette, which bore the date of the subsequent day, announced this national event to the public in the following terms :

Whitehall, Oct. 26, 1760.

YESTERDAY in the morning, between the hours of seven and eight, Our late most gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, was suddenly seized, at his Palace at Kensington, by a violent disorder, and fell down speechless, and soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery. His Majesty departed this life in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the thirty-fourth of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his subjects for his eminent and royal virtues.

As is usual in similar instances, the Council immediately met, to deliberate upon the best measures for proclaiming the new King, and for issuing those orders which were requisite upon the occasion. The conduct of the Sovereign at this Council was such as must have endeared him to

all his subjects, as it gave evident presages of the glory of his future reign, and of that innate goodness of heart and principle which dictated the sentiments he then uttered. An extract, however, from the official proceedings of this meeting, will convey a better idea of his generous assurances to the Kingdom, than any description.

At the Court at Carleton House, the 25th day of October, 1760,

PRESENT—The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration, viz.—

“The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the King, my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time, but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling upon me much increased: I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but, animated by the tenderest affection for this my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities, of your Lordships, on the support and assistance of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these Kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen both the Constitution in Church and State; and as I mount the Throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in the manner most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies.”

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

At the Court at Carleton House, the 25th day of October, 1760.

PRESENT—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,	}	Viscount Falmouth,
Archbishop of Canterbury,		Viscount Barrington,
Duke of Leeds,		Viscount Ligonier,
Duke of Newcastle,		Lord Anson,
Earl of Holderness,		Lord Mansfield,
Earl of Cholmondeley,		Mr. Vice Chamberlain,
Earl Waldegrave,		Mr. Secretary Pitt,
Earl Gower,		Henry Fox, Esq.
		Sir Thomas Robinson.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the Council, was this day pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this first opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do, according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same; and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public Register of Scotland. And that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council book.

About noon, on Sunday, the 26th, the new King was first proclaimed opposite Saville-house in Leicester-fields, by the officers of arms, on foot; afterwards they mounted on horseback, and then it was done at Charing Cross; thirdly, within Temple Bar; fourthly, at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside; and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, in the following terms:

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy Our late Sovereign Lord *King George the Second*, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crowns of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince, GEORGE Prince of Wales; We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Prince, GEORGE Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of Our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become Our lawful and rightful liege Lord GEORGE THE THIRD, *by the Grace of God, KING of GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and IRELAND, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:* To whom We do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and

Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince GEORGE THE THIRD with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carleton House, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1760.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The above proclamation was signed by His Royal Highness Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Thomas Secker, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Duke of Leeds, the Earls of Holderness and Cholmondely, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Falmouth, Lord Mansfield, Earls Waldegrave and Gower, Lord Anson, Viscounts Barrington and Ligonier, Mr. Secretary Pitt, the Hon. W. Finch, Vice Chamberlain; Henry Fox, Esq. Paymaster General; Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir Thomas Chitty, Lord Mayor; and thirty-four other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

This proclamation having been first read at Saville House, the winter residence of his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales; the procession was then continued to the other places, in the following order—

Farriers of the Horse Grenadier Guards with Axes erect.

French horns of the Regiment.

Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Two Knight Marshal's Men.

Knight Marshal and his Men.

Household Drums.

Kettle Drums.

Trumpets.

Pursuivants.

Heralds.

Serjeant at Arms, }
with his Mace. }

King at Arms.

{ Serjeant at Arms,
with his Mace. }

The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Thomas Secker),
in his Coach.

Lord Viscount Falmouth, Captain of
the Yeomen of the Guard.
Troop of Horse Guards.

After the second reading of the proclamation at Charing Cross, the procession came to Temple Bar, the gate of which was shut, and the usual ceremonies of demanding admittance having passed, it entered, and the King was again proclaimed at Chancery-lane end: the Lord Mayor and Aldermen having then taken their places, the cavalcade proceeded through the city with the following additions coming immediately behind the heralds:

City Drum.
 Trumpets.
 Sheriff's Officers.
 City Band of Music.
 Two City Marshals.
 Lord Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor, (Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt.) in his State Coach.
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord Viscount Falmouth.
 Aldermen of London above the Chair,
 viz.
 Sir Robert Ladbroke.—Francis Cockayne, Esq.
 Robert Alsop, Esq.—Thomas Rawlinson, Esq.
 Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.
 Sir William Moreton, Recorder.
 Aldermen of London below the Chair,
 Robert Scott, Esq.—Sir W. Stevenson.
 Francis Gosling, Esq.
 The two Sheriffs.
 George Errington, Esq.—Paul Vaillant, Esq.
 Sir Thomas Harrison, Chamberlain.
 Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk.
 Troop of Horse Guards.

On Thursday, October the 30th, says the Public Advertiser of the following day, "the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, came to the Tower in his chariot drawn by six horses, and was there attended by George Pawlett, Esq. Lieutenant of the Tower, and a great number of the Deputy Lieutenants and Gentlemen in the Commission of

the Peace, with many of the principal inhabitants of the Tower and Tower Hamlets, and liberties thereof; and at eleven of the clock his Majesty was proclaimed on the parade within the Tower, with the usual solemnities and ceremonies: after which his Lordship proceeded to Great Tower Hill, and the other usual places within those liberties, where his Majesty was proclaimed amidst the loud acclamations of great numbers who attended."

The proclamation of King George the Third, was made in Edinburgh on the 29th of October, and in Dublin on November the 1st.

The next important ceremonial in the new reign, was the burial of George the Second, of which, as usual, a particular account appeared in the London Gazette, published on Tuesday, November 4th, and from which the following document has been copied.

A CEREMONIAL

For the Interment of his late most Excellent Majesty, King GEORGE the Second, of blessed memory, from the Prince's Chamber to Westminster Abbey, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1760.

The Royal Body being conveyed from Kensington to the Prince's Chamber, near the House of Peers, the night before the Funeral, is to continue there until the time appointed for the interment, and then to be carried from the said Prince's Chamber to the Abbey of Westminster, in manner following, viz.—

Knight Marshal's Men with black Staves, Two and Two.

Pages of the Presence.

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Pages of the Bed Chamber.

Yeoman of the Robes (James Madan, Esq.)

Gentlemen Ushers quarter waiters.

Pages of Honour.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

Gentleman Usher Assistant.

Gentlemen Ushers daily waiters.

Physicians to the King.
 Household Chaplains to the King.
 Deputy Clerks of the Closet.
 Equerries to His late Majesty.
 Clerks Comptrollers, and Clerks of Green Cloth.
 The Master of the King's Household.
 Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.
 King's Counsel. King's Serjeants.
 King's Solicitor (Hon. Chas. Yorke). King's Attorney (Chas. Pratt, Esq.)
 Prime Serjeant.
 Baron's Younger Sons.
 Viscount's Younger Sons.
 Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches, according
 to their Seniority.
 Lord Chief Baron (Sir Thomas Parker, Knt.)
 Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir John Willes, Knt.) may
 go as a Privy Councillor.
 Master of the Rolls (Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt.) may go as
 a Privy Councillor.
 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench (Lord Mansfield) being a Peer,
 to walk as such.
 BATH, King of Arms (Samuel Horsey, Esq.)
 Knights of the Bath, not Lords nor Privy Councillors.
 Privy Councillors not Peers of the Realm.
 Baron's Eldest Sons.
 Earl's Youngest Sons.
 Viscount's Eldest Sons.
 Comptroller of the King's Household (Lord Edgecombe) being a Peer, to walk as such. } with their staves { The Treasurer of the King's Household (Earl of Thomond) being a Peer, to walk as such.
 Blue-Mantle. } Four Pursuivants. } Rouge-Dragon.
 Rouge-Croix. } Portcullis.
 Barons of Ireland.
 Barons of Great Britain.
 Bishops in their Rochets.
 Marquis's Youngest Sons.
 Earl's Eldest Sons.
 Somerset. | Two Heralds. | Windsor.
 Viscounts of Ireland.
 Viscounts of Great Britain.
 Duke's Youngest Sons.
 Marquis's Eldest Sons.
 Richmond. | Two Heralds of Arms. | York.
 Earls of Ireland.
 Earls of Great Britain.
 EARL of EFFINGHAM, as exercising the Office of EARL MARSHAL of England.
 Dukes' Eldest Sons.
 Chester. | Two Heralds of Arms. | Lancaster.
 Marquises.
 Dukes—[walked as Supporters of the Pall.]
 Dukes, having great Offices.
 LORD STEWARD (The Duke of Rutland).
 LORD PRIVY SEAL, (Richard Earl Temple).
 LORD PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL, (John Earl Granville)—[did not attend].
 LORD ARCHBISHOP of YORK, (Dr. John Gilbert)—[did not attend].
 (No train borne).

LORD KEEPER, (Sir Robert Henley, Knt.) bearing the Purse.
(No train borne, nor mace carried).

LORD ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY (Dr. Thomas Secker).
(No train borne).

NORROY King of Arms (William Oldys, Esq.)
Master of the Horse (Earl Gower).

Second Gentleman	} CLARENCEUX King of Arms (Charles Towuley, Esq.) carrying the Crown on a Purple Velvet Cushion.	} First Gentleman	
Usher Daily			Usher Daily
Waiter.			Waiter.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household, (the Duke of Devonshire).
with his white staff.

Supporters of the Pall,
Three Dukes.

The Canopy borne by
Gentlemen of the Privy
Chamber.

Ten Gentlemen Pen-
sioners, with their
Axes reversed.

Gentleman Usher,
W. Fitzherbert, Esq.

Supporter
to the Chief
Mourner,
the Duke of
Richmond.

THE ROYAL BODY,
Carried by Twelve Yeomen
of the Guard, covered with
a large Pall of Purple Vel-
vet, and lined with Purple
Silk, with a fine Holland
Sheet, adorned with ten
large Escutcheons of the
Imperial Arms, painted on
Satin, under a Canopy of
Purple Velvet.

GARTER Principal King
of Arms,
(Stephen Martin Leake,
Esq.)

THE CHIEF MOURNER, (His Royal Highness
the Duke of Cumberland), his Train to be
borne by the Dukes of Newcastle and Bridge-
water, assisted by the Vice Chamberlain,
(Rt. Hon. W. Finch, Esq.)

Two Dukes and Fourteen Earls to be Assistants to
the Chief Mourner.

First Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber.
Groom of the Stole (Wm. Henry Earl of Rochford).
Lords of the Bed Chamber.

Second Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber.
The Master of the Robes (Hon. Edward Finch, Esq.)
Grooms of the Bed Chamber.

The remaining part of the Band of the Gentlemen Pensioners,
with their Axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard to close the Procession.

N. B. Knights of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle, who walk in this
Procession, are to wear the Collars of their respective orders.

The procession to be from the Prince's Chamber, through the Old Palace-Yard on foot, to the great North door of the Abbey, and the way to be railed in on both sides, and floored twenty feet wide, and to be covered with an awning, with black baize on the floor and under the awning, and the whole way to the Abbey, and in the Abbey to the steps leading to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, to be lined on each side with the foot guards.

The Procession being entered the Church, is to pass along down to the end of the North aisle, and then cross to the South aisle, and from thence to the said steps, and there to fall off on each side, until the Judges, the Knights of the Bath, the Privy Councillors, the Peers, the Body, and chief Mourners, &c. are placed in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

At the entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries in their copes, attended by the Choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, are to receive the Royal Body, and are to fall into the procession just before Clarenceux King of Arms, and so are to proceed, singing, into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the Body is to be deposited on tressels (the Crown and Cushion being laid at the head), and the canopy held over it by the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, while the service, according to the liturgy of the Church of England, is read by the Bishop of Rochester Dean of Westminster, and the Chief Mourner and his two Supporters are seated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpse, and the Lords Assistants, seated on stools on each side, and the Lords of the Bedchamber, &c. are seated, and the Peers and others take their seats in the stalls on each side of the Choir.

When the part of the service before the interment is read, the Royal Corpse is to be carried to the vault, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Chief Mourner, his Supporters and Assistants following, Garter going before them, and the White Staff Officers of his late Majesty's Household, and place themselves near the vault.

The Royal Corpse being interred, the Dean of Westminster is to go on with the office of burial; which ended, and an anthem sung in the Choir,* Garter King of Arms proclaims his late Majesty's style as followeth:

Thus hath it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, KING of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most

* This Anthem was extracted from the Psalms and the Wisdom of Solomon; it was composed by Dr. Boyce, who was then the King's Organist, Composer, and Master of the Band. The vocal parts were performed by the Choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster, with the Rev. Mr. Mence, and Mr. Beard of Vauxhall Gardens.

Noble Order of the Garter, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Let us beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, KING of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

GOD SAVE KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

Such were the early ceremonials of this reign, but the magnificent proceeding which is the chief subject of this work, did not take place for nearly a twelvemonth afterwards. Delay, however, in many instances, and certainly in the present, served only to raise expectation the higher, and, accordingly, the approaching Coronation was a frequent subject not only in the regular periodical works, but also in the lighter essays of the time. There was likewise considerable interest excited by the expectation of the Queen from Germany, and anticipation was so great, that, says one of the monthly publications for 1761, "the impatience of the people for the arrival of their future Queen cannot be expressed."

It was on the 8th of July in that year, that His Majesty first announced to his Council his intention of demanding the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenbergh, youngest sister of Adolphus IV. Duke of that Principality, in marriage, in the following terms :

Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the Throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a Princess for my Consort; and I now with great satisfaction acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess *Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelütz*, a Princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the Protestant Religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and to my Kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

In consequence of this declaration, on the following day the Earl of Harcourt was appointed His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Mecklenberg, to conduct to England the future Queen, in the *Charlotte* royal yacht, the command of which, with its accompanying squadron, was entrusted to Lord Anson.

The same day on which the King announced the above intention, he also signed a proclamation for his Coronation, and the meeting of the Court of Claims, of which the following is a copy.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and the Solemnity thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnities of Our Royal Coronation upon *Tuesday* the twenty-second day of *September* next, at Our Palace at Westminster: and forasmuch as by antient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of Our loving subjects do claim, and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the Coronation, as, in times precedent, their ancestors, and

those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the Coronations of Our famous progenitors and predecessors: We therefore, out of Our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of Our loving subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publish Our resolutions therein; and do hereby give notice of and publish the same accordingly: and We do hereby further signify, that by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, We have appointed and authorized Our most dearly beloved Brother and Councillor EDWARD Duke of York; Our Dearly beloved Uncle and Councillor WILLIAM Duke of Cumberland; the Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Councillor Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan; Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Councillor Robert Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge, Our Chancellor of Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors John Earl Granville, President of Our Council; Richard Earl Temple, Keeper of Our Privy Seal; Our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousins and Councillors William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of Our Household; Charles Duke of Bolton, Thomas Duke of Leeds, John Duke of Bedford, John Duke of Rutland, Master of Our Horse; Charles Duke of Queensbury, Peregrine Duke of Ancaster, Our Great Chamberlain; Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, First Lord Commissioner of our Treasury; Lionel Duke of Dorset, Lord Warden of Our Cinque Ports; Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Councillor John Manners, Esq. commonly called Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant General of Our Ordnance; Our Right Trusty and Right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors William Earl of Talbot, Lord Steward of Our Household; Francis Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole; Basil Earl of Denbigh, Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, Philip Earl of Chesterfield, John Earl of Sandwich, Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Robert Earl of Holderness, William Henry Earl of Rochford, George Earl of Albemarle, William Earl of Jersey, Francis Earl of Godolphin, George Earl of Cholmondeley, Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, Chancellor of Our Dutchy of Lancaster; John Earl of Hyndford, John Earl of Bute, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; George Dunk Earl of Halifax, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Our Kingdom of Ireland; James Earl of Waldegrave, William Earl of Bath, Granville Levison Earl Gower, John Earl of Buckinghamshire, Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, Comptroller of Our Household; Charles Earl of Egremont, Simon Earl Harcourt, Charles Earl Cornwallis,

Constable of Our Tower of London; Philip Earl of Hardwicke, John Earl Delawarr, John Earl of Egmont, Wills Earl of Hillsborough, Percy Earl of Thomond, Treasurer of Our Household; Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Councillors, Hugh Viscount Falmouth, William Viscount Barrington, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Our Exchequer; John Viscount Bateman, John Viscount Ligonier, Master General of Our Ordnance; Our Right Trusty and well-beloved Councillors Philip Yorke, Esq. commonly called Lord Viscount Royston; John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Allen Lord Bathurst, Samuel Lord Sandys, George Lord Anson, First Lord Commissioner of Our Admiralty; William Lord Mansfield, Chief Justice of Our Court of King's Bench; George Lord Lyttleton, George Lord Melcombe, Thomas Lord Grantham, William Finch, Esq. Vice Chamberlain of Our Household; George Townshend, Esquire, Henry Bilson Legge, Esquire, George Grenville, Esquire, Treasurer of Our Navy; James Grenville, Esquire, Cofferer of Our Household; William Pitt, Esq. One of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Sir John Willes, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of Our Court of Common Pleas; Sir John Rushout, Baronet, Henry Fox, Esquire, Paymaster General of our Forces; Sir Thomas Clarke, Knight, Master of the Rolls; Charles Townshend, Esquire, Our Secretary at War; Robert Nugent, Esquire, Welbore Ellis, Esquire, and Sir Francis Dashwood, Baronet, Treasurer of Our Chamber; or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of Our loving subjects in this behalf: and we shall appoint Our said Commissioners for that purpose, to sit in the Painted Chamber of Our Palace at Westminster, upon Tuesday, the twenty-first day of this instant, July, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and, from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of Our said Commission, which We do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons, whom it may any ways concern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the services before-mentioned to be done and performed unto Us at Our said Coronation: and We do hereby signify unto all and every of Our subjects, whom it may concern, that Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon Our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of Our Coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a

solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by Ourself, under Our hand, to be allowed, We shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 8th day of July, 1761, in the 1st year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The Monday following being the 13th, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Officers of Arms, Serjeants at Arms, and others, mounted their horses, and at Westminster Hall gate, Windsor Herald (after the trumpets had thrice sounded) read the Proclamation aloud; which being done, a procession was made to Temple-bar (where the Constables of the City and Liberty of Westminster retired, and were replaced by those of the City of London, the City Marshal attending) in the following order:—

A party of Constables, with their staves, to clear the way.

High Constable of Westminster, with his staff.

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two.

Drums, two and two.

Trumpets, two and two.

Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace.

Blue-Mantle, (Issac Heard, Gent.) and Rouge-Dragon, (Thomas Sheriff)

Pursuivants, in their Tabards of his Majesty's Arms.

Rouge-Croix Pursuivant, (Henry Hastings, Gent.) in his Tabard of his Majesty's Arms, having a Serjeant at Arms on his left hand.

Lancaster Herald, in his Tabard and Collar, having a Serjeant at Arms on his left hand.

Windsor Herald, (Henry Hill, Esq.) in his Tabard and Collar, between two Serjeants at Arms.

A party of Constables, to close the procession.

At the end of Chancery-lane, Lancaster Herald made proclamation; and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange (in 'Change time), Rouge-Croix

Pursuivant proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations from multitudes of people present.

As the nature of the Court of Claims has been fully explained in the foregoing Proclamation, the following account of its proceedings will elucidate and bring forward some of the claims themselves.

SERVICES USUALLY CLAIMED AT THE CORONATION OF THE
KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND:

Setting forth those which have been allowed or rejected, according to the Record of the Court of Claims, the 1st of James II.

1. The Lord Great Chamberlain of England claimed to carry the King his shirt and clothes the morning of the Coronation, and with the Lord Chamberlain to dress the King, to have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe, also the King's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night-gown; also to serve the King with water before and after dinner, and to have the basons and towels, and cup of assay.*—Allowed, except the cup of assay; but, as chief officer of the ewry, he had two large gilt chased basons, and one gilt chased ewer. He received the forty yards of velvet, and the rest of the fees were compounded for two hundred pounds.—Counterclaimed by the Earl of Derby, but disallowed.

2. The King's Champion claimed his office, as Lord of Scrivelsby manor in Lincolnshire, to perform the said office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimson satin. Allowed, except the twenty yards of satin—the cup thirty-six ounces.—Counterclaimed by another branch of the family, but disallowed.

3. The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, in Essex, claimed to make

* A vessel to contain a portion of the water in which the King is to wash, as a specimen or sample of the remainder. The word assay is derived from the French noun *Essai*, a proof, trial, or taste. The office of the Ewry in the King's Household, includes the care of the linen for his table, and the serving up of water in silver ewers and basons, after dinner.

wafers for the King and Queen, and to serve them up to their table, and to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients and other necessities, and liveries for himself and two men.—Allowed; and the *vice*,* with the Lord's consent, performed by the King's officers. The fees compounded for thirty pounds.

4. The Lord Mayor and Citizens of London claimed to serve the King with wine after dinner in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee; and, with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the Chief Butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand of the Hall.—This claim was not allowed in the reign of King James, because the Charter of the City was then seised into the King's hands. They were, however, permitted, *ex gratia*, to execute the office, and to dine in the Hall; and moreover they had a cup and cover of twenty ounces of pure gold for their fee.

The said Lord Mayor and Citizens also claimed to serve the Queen in like manner; but the claim, for the before-mentioned reasons, was disallowed.

5. The Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford, by Charter, claimed to serve in the office of butlership to the King, with the Citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed, and to have three maple cups for their fee; and also, *ex gratia regis*,† a large gilt bowl and cover, of one hundred and ten ounces.

6. The Lord of the manor of Bardolf, in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a mess of grout in the King's kitchen, and that the King's master-cook might perform that service.—Allowed, and the said Lord of the Manor brought it up to the King's table.

7. The Lord of the manor of Ilmer, in Bucks, claimed to be Marshal, Surveyor, and Conservator, of his Majesty's hawks in England, with divers fees, and the nomination of under officers.—Not allowed, because not respecting the Coronation.

8. The Lord of the manor of Little Welden, who at that time was also seised of the bailiwicks of Keeper of the King's Buck-hounds, claimed to be keeper and master of the same, and to keep twenty-four buck-hounds and sixteen harriers, and to have certain

* Duty belonging to a superior, which is performed for him by another.

† Of the King's grace—a law term used to signify the Royal Concession when no claim can be made out.

fees, and liveries for himself and servants.—Disallowed, for the same reason as the former.

9. The Master of the King's Great Wardrobe claimed to receive from his Deputy a Pall of cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar, for the King to offer; and that his Deputy should attend near Garter King of Arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed.

10. The Clerk of the Great Wardrobe claimed to bring a rich Pall of cloth of gold, to be held over the King's head while he is anointed, as also the Armil of cloth of tissue, and to attend near Garter King of Arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed.

11. The Master of the Horse to the King claimed to attend at the Coronation as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the King's tables, with the fees thereto belonging; and to take assay of the King's meat at the kitchen dresser-bar.—Not allowed, because not claimed heretofore, but left to make application to the King, who was pleased to allow the said service and fees, as the Duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the Coronation of Charles the Second, by virtue of the same post.

12. The Lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington, in Kent, claimed to present the King with three maple cups by himself or Deputy.—Allowed.

13. The Lord of the manor of Wynfred, in Dorsetshire, claimed to serve the King with water for his hands, and to have the bason and ewer for his fee.—Not allowed.

14. The Duke of Norfolk, as first Earl of England,* claimed to redeem the sword offered by the King at the Altar, and to carry it before his Majesty, in his return to his Palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c.

15. And also, as Earl of Surrey, claimed to carry the second sword before the King, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of these claims admitted, as not allowed at the last Coronation.

16. The Earl of Exeter, Sir George Blundell, and Thomas Snaggs, Esq. as seised of several parts of the Barony of Bedford, respectively claimed to execute the office of Almoner; and as the

* This was as Earl of Arundel, a title which was assumed in the year 1067, in the reign of King Henry II. by tenure of the Castle of that name.

fees of that office, to have the silver alms bason, and the distribution of all the silver therein, and of the cloth spread for their Majesties to walk on; as also the fine linen towel, a tun of wine, &c.—On reference to the King to appoint which of them he pleased, the Earl of Exeter was appointed *pro hac vice*,* with a *salvo jure*† to the other two parties. But the silver dish, and the cloth from the throne in Westminster Hall to the West door of the Abbey, were not allowed. The Court granted three hundred and five ounces of gilt plate in two large chased basons.

17. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster claimed to instruct the King in the rites and ceremonies used at the Coronation; to assist the Archbishop in divine service; to have the custody of the Coronation robes; to have robes for the Dean and his three Chaplains, and for sixteen Ministers of the said Church; the royal habits put off in the Church, the several oblations, furniture of the Church, canopy, staves and bells, and the cloth on which their Majesties walk from the West door of the Church to the Theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the custody of the regalia, and the fees referred to the King's pleasure.

18. The Churchwardens of St. Margaret's Westminster, claimed to have the cloth (lying in their parish) whereon the King goes in procession, for the use of the poor.

19. The Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Martin's in the Fields, claimed a share of the said cloth for their poor;—but these claims were only read, and not admitted.

20. The Earl Marshal of England claimed to appease the debates that might arise in the King's house on this day; to keep the doors of the same, and of the Abbey, &c. and to dispose of the places to the Nobles, &c. with all the fees belonging thereunto.—Disallowed as unprecedented, and in several respects counterclaimed by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

21. The Lord of the manor of Ashele, in Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the Napery,‡ and to have all the table-linen when taken away.—Not allowed, because not made out.

* For that duty.

† Saving the right—that is to say, allowing the privileges of other two claimants, although the service was performed by one of the possessors of the Barony only.

‡ Table linen.—The expression is derived from the Italian word *Naperia*, which is of the same signification.

22. The Earl of Derby, as seised in fee of the Isle and Castle of Pelham and dominion of Man, claimed to present the King with two falcons on this day.—Allowed, and the falcons presented accordingly.

23. The Earl of Kent claimed to carry the great spurs before the King; but the same being counterclaimed by Lord Grey de Ruthay, was allowed to the latter, who bore them accordingly. The claim of the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey, to the same honour, being also rejected.

24. The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed to carry the canopy over the King and to have the same, with the staves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the Hall on the King's right hand.—Allowed.

25. The Lord of the manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, in Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer, and to have for his fees the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder.—Allowed, together with the office of caterer.

26. These services were counterclaimed by the Lord of the manor of Eston and Montem, in Essex—But it appearing to the King on reference, that other manors were severally holden by the same service, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *salvo jure* to the latter.

27. The Lord of the manor of Wyksop claimed to find the King a right-hand glove, and support his right arm while he held the sceptre.—Allowed.

28. The Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells claimed to support the king in the Procession.—Allowed; and the Bishops of London and Winchester, were appointed to support the Queen.

29. The Lord of the manor of Fyngryth, in Essex, claimed to be Chamberlain to the Queen for the day; and to have the Queen's bed and furniture, the basons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a Clerk in the Exchequer to demand and receive the Queen's gold.—Disallowed, as not established.

30. The Lord of the manor of Great Wimondley, Hertfordshire, claimed, as Chief Cup-bearer, to serve the King with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Allowed.

31. The Lord of the manor of Heydon, in Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the King, by virtue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the King washes before dinner.—Allowed as to the towel only.

32. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Kenninghall manor in Norfolk, claimed to perform by Deputy the

office of Chief Butler of England; and to have for his fees the best cup of gold and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, in the wine-cellar, after dinner.—Allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer, which was thirty-two ounces of pure gold.

Besides these claims, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as his fee, according to ancient usage, received the purple velvet chair, cushion, and foot-stool, whereon he sits at the Coronation.

The Officers of the removing wardrobe also usually received as their fee, the pall of cloth of gold, held over the King at his Coronation.

The following are some further allowances connected with the ceremony of the claims at the Coronation of the Kings of England :—

1. To the Lord Almoner, for the day, 305 ounces of gilt plate in two large gilt chased basins.

2. The gold cup and cover to the Lord Mayor of London, was 20 ounces of pure gold.

3. To the Mayor of Oxford, a high gilt bowl and cover, richly chased, of 110 ounces, as a gift from the King to that City, with his Majesty's arms engraved on it.

4. To the Champion a high bowl and cover, finely chased and gilt, of 36 ounces—all which bowls were enchased with his Majesty's cypher.

5. To the Duke of Norfolk, as Chief Butler of England for the day, a cup of pure gold, of 32 ounces.

6. To the Lord Great Chamberlain, as Chief Officer of the Ewry, two large gilt chased basins, and one gilt chased ewer.

On the 24th of August, a royal messenger arrived in London from the Earl of Harcourt, with the treaty of marriage between His Majesty and Her Most Serene Highness the Princess Charlotte, concluded and signed on the 15th instant, by his Lordship and M. Zesterfleth, Privy Councillor and first Marshal of the Court to the Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz. By the same despatches

it was also announced, that Her Highness would depart from Strelitz on the 17th. After many delays, which served much to heighten the impatience of the Court, as well as of the lower classes of society, the Princess landed at Harwich, on the 6th of September; and on the 8th, two months after the King had made public his declaration of demanding her in marriage, she was received with every demonstration of joy at St. James's Palace.

About eight o'Clock upon the same evening, the Procession to the Chapel Royal was arranged in the following order:—

The Procession of the BRIDE.

Drums and Trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter (.... Snow).

The Princess's Servants.

A Page.

A Quarter Waiter.

A Gentleman Usher between the two Senior Heralds.

Vice Chamberlain.

Maids of Honour.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, not Peeresses.

Peeresses.

Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

The King's	~~~~~	The King's
Vice Chamberlain,	~~~~~	Lord Chamberlain,
(Right Hon. W. Finch, Esq.)	~~~~~	(William Duke of Devonshire).

THE BRIDE,

in her nuptial Habit, supported by their Royal Highnesses the
DUKE OF YORK and PRINCE WILLIAM, her Train born by
ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls;

viz.

Lady Sarah Lenox.	~~~~~	Lady Caroline Russel.
Lady Ann Hamilton.	~~~~~	Lady Elizabeth Ker.
Lady Harriot Bentinck.	~~~~~	Lady Caroline Montague.
Lady Elizabeth Keppel.	~~~~~	Lady Louisa Greville.
Lady Elizabeth Harcourt.	~~~~~	Lady Susan Strangways.

Her Serene Highness having been in this manner conducted to the Chapel, the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, with the two Heralds, returned to wait upon His Majesty.

The King's Procession.

Drums and Trumpets as before.
 The Knight Marshal (Sir Sid. Meadows, Knt.)
 Pursuivants and Heralds of Arms.
 Knights of the Bath, not Peers, wearing their Collars.
 Privy Councillors, not Peers.
 Comptroller of the Household, { Treasurer of the Household,
 (Earl Powis). { (Earl of Thomond).
 Barons.
 Bishops.
 Viscounts.
 Earls.
 The Lord Steward of the Household, (Earl Talbot) being an Earl.
 Marquisses.
 Dukes.
 NORROY (Thomas Brown, Esq.) and CLARENCEUX (Charles Townley, Esq.)
 Kings of Arms.
 Two } Lord Privy Seal (Richard Earl Temple). } Two
 Serjeants } Lord President of the Council (John } Serjeants
 at Arms. } Earl Granville). } at Arms.
 THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Robert Lord Henley).
 The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Thomas Secker).
 Gentleman } GARTER, Principal King of Arms, with his Sceptre, } Gentleman
 Usher. } (Stephen Martin Leake, Esq.) } Usher.
 The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY.
 The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Bedford, Knight of the Garter, in his
 Collar, between the Lord Chamberlain (William Duke of
 Devonshire), and Vice Chamberlain (Right
 Hon. W. Finch, Esq.)
 THE KING,
 wearing his Collar.
 Captain of the Yeomen of } Captain of the } Captain of the Band of
 the Guard, (Hugh Viscount } Life Guard. } Gentlemen Pensioners,
 Falmouth). } (John Lord Berkeley).
 The Gentleman of the Bedchamber in waiting.
 The Master of the Robes.
 Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.
 Gentlemen Pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was then performed
 by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Duke
 of Cumberland gave the Bride's hand to His
 Majesty, and immediately upon their joining,
 the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute.
 The Nuptial Anthem was composed by Dr.
 Boyce, and consisted of choruses, a duet, and
 accompanied solos.

On the return of the King and Queen, the Procession was re-marshalled in the following order :—

Drums and Trumpets.
 Serjeant Trumpeter.
 The Queen's Servants.
 A Page.
 A Quarter Waiter.
 A Herald. { Gentleman } A Herald.
 { Usher. }
 Pursuivants of Arms.
 Heralds of Arms.
 Knights of the Bath, not Peers.
 Privy Councillors, not Peers.
 Unmarried Daughters of Peers.
 Peeresses.
 Peers as before.
 NORROY and CLARENCEUX, Kings of Arms.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 Lord President.
 Lord Chancellor.
 Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Gentleman { GARTER, King } Gentleman
 Usher. { of Arms. } Usher.
 The Earl Marshal.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK.
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE HENRY.
 The Vice { The Sword of } The Lord
 Chamberlain. { State. } Chamberlain.
 THE KING.
 The Three Captains of the Guard.
 The Gentleman of the Bedchamber in waiting.
 The Master of the Rolls.
 Two Grooms of the Bed Chamber.
 THE QUEEN,
 Conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, supported by their
 Royal Highnesses the DUKE of YORK and PRINCE WILLIAM,
 her train borne as before.
 Ladies in waiting of Her Majesty's Bed Chamber.
 Maids of Honour.
 Gentlemen Pensioners.

During the latter part of the ceremony their Majesties sat by the altar, on two chairs of state, beneath a canopy ; Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, sat on the other side facing them, while the remainder of the Royal Family, Peers, Peeresses, Bishops, and Foreign

Ministers, were seated on stools and benches, near them.

After the King's nuptials, the following Proclamation was published, to give notice, that it was His Majesty's intention Her Majesty should be crowned at the same time and place:—

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring His Majesty's Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation, and of the Coronation of His Royal Consort, the Queen.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by Our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the eighth day of July last, We did (amongst other things) publish and declare Our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September instant, at Our Palace at Westminster. And whereas Our Royal Nuptials have since been celebrated with the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz: We have therefore resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of the Royal Coronation of Our dearly beloved consort the Queen, upon the said twenty-second day of September instant, at our said Palace at Westminster. And We do by this Our Royal Proclamation, give notice of, and publish Our resolution therein. And Our Royal will and pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all persons of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon Our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices, or tenures, or otherwise; are to do any service at the time of such Coronation, that they do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity, upon Tuesday the said twenty-second day of September instant, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them holdeth and enjoyeth: and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons, by Ourself, under Our Sign Manual, to be allowed, We shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the eleventh day of September, One thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, in the first year of Our reign.

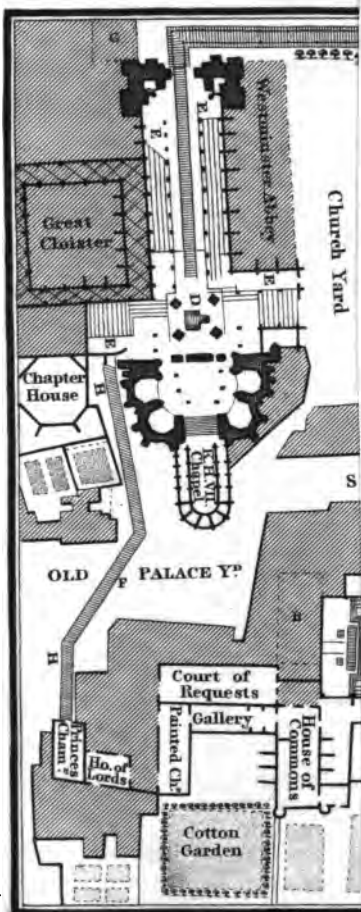
GOD SAVE THE KING.

For the celebrating of the Coronation Feast, Westminster-Hall was laid open throughout, and every thing it before contained entirely removed, excepting the floor and steps of the King's Bench Court. A new boarded floor was then laid from the North gate, up the middle of the hall, to those steps, and covered with matting. On each side was built a large gallery, the lower part about five feet from the ground, and containing eight benches, covered also with matting, for the spectators. Over this was erected a second gallery, not so wide, but of the same length as the open part of the hall, when the King's Bench Court was standing; over which, also, a third gallery was fixed as it were in the roof, and supported by those beams which are decorated at the ends with figures of angels; being nearly the same length as the others, but scarcely so wide, from its being placed in a narrower part of the building. Between the first gallery and the floor were erected, on each side, large closets or pantries, with double doors, answering the purpose of sideboards and cellarets, as well as to contain the plates, dishes, glasses, &c. &c. wanted by the company and waiters. In a space left between these pantries and the platform up the middle of the hall, the tables were placed for that part of the company who had not the honour to be seated with the King (*Vide the plan*). His Majesty, with the Queen, Nobility, Great Officers of State, &c. dined in the elevated part of the hall, near the Court of King's Bench. The whole was lighted by fifty-two large chandeliers, each

ornamented at the top with a gilt Imperial Crown. Over the North gate, opposite the King's table, was erected a large balcony for the trumpets, kettle-drums, and other music, and in the centre over them was fixed an organ. It was under this music, that the Champion, attended by the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, made their entrée, on horseback, into the hall.

A platform was likewise erected from the upper end of Westminster Hall, where the Procession commenced, which continued through New Palace-yard, Parliament Street, and Bridge Street, into King Street, and so round through the West door of the Abbey on to the Choir, where his Majesty was crowned (*Vide the plan*). In view of this platform, the houses on each side were lined with scaffolding, the seats on which were let at the most exorbitant prices. The front seats in the galleries of the Abbey were let at ten guineas each; and those in commodious houses along the Procession, at no less prices. The terms, in ordinary houses, were from one guinea to five, so that a small house in Coronation-row, after the scaffolding was paid for, cleared 700*l.* and some large houses upwards of 1,000*l.** In the Coronation Theatres, as they were called, which were large temporary erections, capable of containing from 12 to 1,500 seats, the prices were

* It is generally understood that there is a clause in the leases of those houses which command a view of the Procession, stating that the possession of them shall revert back to the landlord for a certain period at a Coronation.



GROUND-PLAN as it appeared

Shewing the direction of the

- A. The Platte
- C. The Dinner
- E. Seats for
- G. The Service
- & out at the
- L.



beyond all precedent, though some, who fitted up houses and scaffolds on this occasion, lost considerably through the greatness of their demands. The ground-rent where the scaffolding was built, was proportionably extravagant. That in the Broad Sanctuary was 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per foot; and that within the rails inclosing the Abbey, was five guineas.

But a better idea of the appearance of the streets may be conceived by the following extract from the account of an eye-witness, published at the time.—“Conceive to yourself the fronts of the houses in all the streets that could command the least point of view, lined with scaffolding, like so many galleries or boxes, raised one above another to the very roofs. These were covered with carpets and cloths of different colours, which presented a pleasing variety to the eye, and if you consider the brilliant appearance of the spectators who were seated in them (many being richly drest), you will easily imagine that this was no indifferent part of the show. Add to this that though we had nothing but wet and cloudy weather for some time before, the day cleared up, and the sun shone auspiciously as it were in compliment to the grand festival.”

The following are also some curious specimens of advertisements connected with those seats, which appeared in the public prints for 1761.

“To be Lett, for the Coronation, a whole House in New Palace-yard, which has a full view of the Champion and Procession, with Beds in it,

and all other conveniences, to bring their own servants for their attendance; or it may be divided for separate companies, not less than twelve in each, all to be within doors. Enquire at the Sadler's the corner of Parliament Street."

Public Advertiser, Friday, Sept. 21, 1761.

"CORONATION. Places to be let on scaffolding in the front of a House in King Street, with the use of the furniture, and rooms adjoining to each story, with all convenient and necessary accommodations."

"CORONATION Row. To be Lett, for seeing the Procession, an entire first floor, consisting of a commodious Balcony and Dining Room, with a large Bedchamber, in a substantial Brick House, which commands an uninterrupted view of the Procession and the Spectators for above 200 yards, and has a back door, through which a most convenient access may be had directly into the house at any hour, without coming through the crowd. No house has a more extensive prospect of the Procession or the Company, nor more convenient accommodations."

Public Advertiser, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1761.

In a notice for the commencement of the Westminster Assembly, it is stated, that "the view of the Coronation is as various and extensive as the best, and the apartments and conveniences far exceed any in the neighbourhood, especially for the Ladies."

As the day began to draw nearer, advertisements of this nature rapidly increased, together with some others relating to the subject, as, for example: "An Earl and Countess's Coronet to be sold;" "Ermine Skins at reduced prices;" Notices to summon Spectators to their seats on the night preceding the Ceremony, and an announcement that the Westminster Assembly would take place on the evening of the Coronation day, for the entertainment of those who might "not find it safe nor convenient to venture home." On this occasion the price of admission was raised from half-a-crown to half-a-guinea. — Having thus given a few memoranda relative to the seats in 1761, it will not be wholly uninteresting to give some account of their value at former ceremonials.

A writer in the London Magazine for the same year, who had enquired into the subject of former prices for seats at Coronations, states, that on consulting Stow, Speed, and other antiquaries, with regard to the sums anciently given, it appears that the amount of a good place at the Coronation of the Conqueror was a *blank*,* and probably the same at that of his son, William Rufus. "At Henry the First's it was a *crocard*; and at Stephen's and Henry the Second's a *pollard*. At Richard's and King John's, who was crowned

* The coins mentioned in the first part of this extract, were a sort of base money of the lowest value, which was at one time imported into England, with many other pieces equally rude in their names. Most of them were, however, prohibited by stat. 3 Henry V.

frequently,* it was a *suskin*; and rose at Henry the Third's to a *dodkin*. In the reign of Edward the coins begin to be more intelligible, and we find that for seeing his Coronation a Q. was given, or the half a ferling or farthing; which was the fourth part of a sterling or penny. At Edward II. it was a farthing; and at his son's, Edward III. a halfpenny, which was very well given. In Richard the Second's thoughtless reign it was a penny, and continued the same at that of Henry IV. At Henry V. it was two pennies, or the half of a grossus or groat; and the same at that of Henry VI. though, during his time, Coronations were so frequent, that the price was brought back to the penny or halfpenny, and sometimes they were seen for nothing. At Edward IV. it was again the half-groat; nor do we find it raised at those of Richard III. or Henry VII. At that of Henry VIII. it was the whole groat, or grossus; nor was it altered at those of Edward VI. and Queen Mary; but at Queen Elizabeth's it was a testour or tester. At those of James I. and Charles I. a shilling was given; which was advanced to half-a-crown at those of Charles II. and James II. At King William's and Queen Anne's it was a crown; and at George I. was seen by many for the same price. At George II. some gave half-a-guinea."

* King Henry the Second and King John were each of them thrice crowned, Henry the Third twice; and in the time of Henry the Sixth, the most magnificent ceremonies of Coronations took place both in England and France.

It has been stated in the foregoing proclamations, that all persons should be assisting at the Coronations whose offices or tenures required them to do so, or who should receive the King's letters missive, summoning them to be there. These letters or precepts have varied but little, save in the language in which they have been written; the earliest which are now on record, bear the date of the first year of Edward the Second, 1307, and the following copy of one addressed to an Earl and his Countess, will give a perfect idea of their nature. The instrument itself will be found in Sandford's Coronation of King James the Second, page 18.

JAMES R.

Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin, We Greet You well. Whereas We have appointed the 23 Day of April next, for the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation: These are therefore to Will and Command You, all Excuses set apart, that You make Your Personal Attendance on Us, at the time above-mentioned, furnished and appointed as to Your Rank and Quality appertaineth, there to do and perform such Services, as shall be required and belong unto you. And whereas We have also resolved, that the Coronation of Our Royal Consort the Queen, shall be solemnized on the same Day, We do further hereby require the Countess Your Wife, to make her Personal Attendance, on Our said Royal Consort, at the time, and in the manner aforesaid: Whereof You and She are not to fail. And So we bid you heartily Farewel.

GIVEN at Our Court at Whitehal, the 23 day of March, in the first Year of Our Reign, 1684-5.

But the same Proclamation states that a dispensation of attendance can be allowed by the King, upon special reasons for absence being given; and, accordingly, a specimen of such dis-

pensation, as granted to the Lady Mary Stafford, has been extracted from the papers relating to the Stafford claim of Peerage, page 164.

To Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Mary Baronesse Stafford.

JAMES R.

Right Trusty and Welbeloved, We Greet you well. It having been represented to Us, that You cannot, without great prejudice, attend at the Solemnity of Our and Our Royall Consort the Queen's Coronation, on the twenty-third instant: We have therefore thought fit and accordingly do hereby dispense with Your attendance upon that occasion. And so We bid You heartily Farewell.

GIVEN at Our Court at Whitehall, the 18th day of April, in the first Year of Our Reigne.

Baronesse Stafford.

Previous to the Coronation, the Earl Marshal issued the following

ORDERS

TO BE OBSERVED ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND OF SEPTEMBER,
BEING THE DAY APPOINTED FOR THEIR MAJESTIES'
CORONATION.

In Pursuance of an Order of COUNCIL.

THESE are to give Notice, that it is ordered that all the Peers that do go in the Proceeding, are to meet in the House of Lords, and all the Peeresses at the Painted-Chamber in Westminster, in their Robes and with their Coronets, by Eight of the Clock precisely, on Tuesday Morning next: And all others appointed to go in the said Proceeding (except those who are immediately to attend near their Majesties' Persons) are to meet in the Court of Requests exactly at the same Hour, in their respective Habits usual on such occasion.

That Privy Counsellors who are Commoners, do not wear their Hats in the Procession, but may put them on at Dinner in Westminster-Hall.

That the Military Officers keep their posts and not come into the Choir, that the Gentlemen Pensioners do stand at the foot of the Steps ascending to the Theatre, and come no further, and that the Yeomen of the Guard do stand between the Gentlemen Pensioners and the Choir Door: That all Persons take their places to which

the Officers of Arms shall conduct them, and that they continue in their respective places during the whole Ceremony. That no person whose Name is not contained in the Ceremonial, shall presume to attend, or walk in the Procession.

That a way is ordered to be made for Coaches to pass through Parliament-Street, cross the New and Old Palace-Yards, which Coaches, as soon as discharged, are to proceed on directly to Milbank, and from thence to Hyde-Park-Corner, without making any stop, and none but the Coaches of Peers, Peeresses, and others who attend the Solemnity, are to pass that way after Seven of the Clock that Morning, nor any whatever after Nine: And in the Evening the Coaches are to return the same way; but no Coaches will be permitted to pass back any of those ways, till after their Majesties' return to St. James's.

That after the Peers, Peeresses, and others, are set down, the Servants of such Peers and Persons, are to be dismissed, and immediately pass on the same way with the Coaches to which they belong.

That particular care be taken that no Coaches nor Carts be suffered to hinder or interrupt the said Lord's Coaches, and that no Carriages whatever be suffered to pass over Westminster Bridge on the Day of their Majesties' Coronation, except the Coach of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

A Passage will be open for Chairs to pass to the North Door of the Abbey, through King-Street, Charles-Street, Delahay-Street, to Dean-Street otherwise Little-George-Street, and through Westminster Market, and are to return as soon as they have set down

* The ferry at Lambeth formerly belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury, as Lords of the Manor; but the profits were usually granted by patent, to some officer of the Archiepiscopal household, a certain annual rent being reserved. After the building of Westminster-bridge, in 1750, the ferry was taken away, and an equivalent given to the See of Canterbury, as well as to the Patentee, for their interest; the privilege, therefore, mentioned in the Earl Marshal's orders, seems to have arisen out of, and to be a recognition of the Archbishop's *Right of ferry*. It may not be uninteresting to mention in this place, that, previous to the building of Westminster-bridge, the Bishops used commonly to go by water to the House of Lords, from their several palaces in Southwark, the Strand, and Lambeth, landing at Parliament Stairs. They were rowed in their state barges, by their own protected watermen, in liveries of purple turned up with white. Archbishop Wake, who filled the See from 1715 to 1737, was the last Prelate who displayed this aquatic pageantry.

their fare, immediately another way, to Angel-Court and Great-George-Street.*

And whereas His Majesty hath commanded that care be taken that the Church and Choir of Westminster-Abbey be kept free for their Majesties' Proceeding, no Person whatsoever is to be admitted within the Door of the Choir (but such as shall produce Tickets signed and marked with my Name and Seal) till the entrance of their Majesties' Proceeding.—And Persons who shall have such Tickets, are to come in at the North or South-East Doors of the Abbey.†

And further, to warn all Persons concerned, that none shall be admitted into any of the Galleries in the Abbey (without the Choir) after Seven of the Clock on Tuesday Morning next.

And it is also ordered, that no Person whatever who shall be present at the said Coronation (either attending the Proceeding, or as Spectators) do appear in Mourning Habits on that Day.

EFFINGHAM; M.

17th. September, 1761.

These Instructions were succeeded by others from the Duke of Ancaster, Lord Great Chamberlain, concerning the attendance of those who had Tickets for Westminster Hall; and which were to the following effect:—

All those who have Tickets for the Peers' Gallery in Westminster-Hall, are desired to quit their Coaches at the Opening that is left in the Procession Platform at the bottom of Parliament-Street, from thence to walk along the Platform to the Great North-Door of Westminster-Hall, facing New Palace-Yard. Their Coaches will proceed as has been directed by the Earl Marshal.

The Chairs that are intended for the North-Door of Westminster-Hall, facing New-Palace-Yard, are to come down the East-side of Parliament-Street, next to Privy-Gardens, and to turn immediately on the Left-Hand in New Palace-Yard, from thence proceed to a Bar in the Platform which conveys them to the Hall Door.

* Most of the streets, &c. mentioned in this order, were situated too much to the North and West, to be exhibited in the accompanying plan.

† These Doors were opened at Four o'Clock.

Those Chairs, to go back through Channel-Row and Privy-Gardens, and not to return till the Hours appointed by the Earl Marshal.

The Chairs that are intended for that entrance in Old-Palace-Yard which leads to the House of Peers, the Court of Requests, Painted-Chamber, &c. are to come down the East-side of Parliament-Street next to Privy-Gardens, and to continue the line (at a place) made over the Platform to the East-Side of St. Margaret's-Street and Old-Palace-Yard, and when discharged to cross the Platform in Old-Palace-Yard, and go off through Abingdon-Street, and the different avenues from the same, and not to return till the Hours appointed by the Earl Marshal.

The Coaches that are intended for that entrance in Old-Palace-Yard, which leads to the House of Peers, Court of Requests, Painted Chamber, &c. are to set down at the Opening that is left in the Platform which crosses Old-Palace-Yard, and then to proceed as has been directed by the Earl Marshal.

The Tickets for the Boxes of Great Officers, and Peers' Daughters, will be admitted at the entrance of the House of Peers in Old Palace-Yard, if they think that the most convenient access to the Hall.

The Hall Doors will be opened as soon as it is Day-light, on Tuesday Morning; and for the greater conveniency of having a proper access to the Scaffold in the Hall, it is requested that the Ladies will not appear in Hoops.

ANCASTER, G. C.

Berkeley Square,
September 20th.

Beside the above Orders, several others were also published less connected with the Heraldic ceremonies of the day; such as a command from the Earl Marshal to the workmen engaged in preparing the platform, &c. that to prevent fires, lanthorns only should be used: orders from the Lords of the Council to Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, for regulating their attendance and fares on the day of the Coronation; * notices from

* These orders were issued in consequence of the Hackney-coach and Chairmen having entered into a combination not to attend their duties on the

the various Magistrates for the prevention of fire-works, bonfires, or other disorderly rejoicings; and instructions to the Police of Westminster to be in attendance.*

All the preparations being completed, on the day appointed for the Coronation before nine o'clock, their Majesties came in their chairs, through the Park to Westminster-Hall; when the King retired into the Prince's Chamber, and the Queen into that belonging to the Usher of the Black Rod. The Peers in the meantime had assembled in the House of Lords, the Peeresses and the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine in the Painted Chamber, and the remainder of the persons forming the Procession, in the Court of Requests.† From these several apartments they

Coronation-day, but at exorbitant rates. In consequence of this, the Lords of the Privy Council not only ordered that such persons should be out with their Coaches and Chairs by four o'clock in the morning, but that their duty should be faithfully performed without any advance in their demands, under pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity. This order had not the intended effect; and it is doubtful if they would have plied at all, had not the matter been compromised by an eminent Sedan-chair-maker, who advised them to trust to the generosity of the public; in which they were not disappointed, as a guinea was frequently given as the fare from any of the Squares at the Court end of the town, to Westminster Abbey and the places adjacent. Refreshments, indeed, were not in so small a proportion, sixpence being readily paid for a glass of water, and one shilling for a roll.

* Many other precautions were taken for the advantage and safety of the Metropolis and the people. Sir John Mordaunt's Light-horse patrolled the streets all the Coronation-day and the night before; Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons were placed at Charing-Cross, St. James's Square, and in the Park, at the end of George Street, for the same purpose; and the nearest Hospitals were cleared for the reception and relief of the unfortunate, if any accidents had taken place.

† The Bishops robed in the Jerusalem Chamber, on the right hand side of

were summoned, by the Officers of Arms, down into the Hall; and the Proceeding was then drawn out, by placing all the former part of it to the Peeresses behind the tables, the Peers and their Ladies before them; and, in consequence of the extraordinary number of persons, a double row was placed at the lower end of the building. About eleven, His Majesty left his chamber, attended by the Officers in waiting, and preceded by the Great Officers, Garter King of Arms, and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and then seated himself beneath his State, at the upper end of the Hall. The Queen also came in a similar manner to her State, on the King's left hand, conducted by her Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain. When their Majesties were seated, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and Garter, placed themselves on the outer side of the table, before the King; when the Master of the Jewel House brought the Sword of State to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom it was laid upon the table. Then *Curtana*,* or the Sword of Mercy, was also presented, drawn from its scabbard by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid naked

the West entrance to the Abbey, and afterwards passed through the great Cloister on to the platform which led from the South-door of the Church at Poets' Corner, to the passage going into the House of Lords.

* The word *Curtana* signifies a sword whose point is broken off, and therefore fit to represent the Sword of Mercy. The word is derived from the Latin adjective *curtus*, mutilated, broken, or imperfect.

on the table before his Majesty. After a similar manner the two Swords of Justice and the gold Spurs, were next presented, and placed by the former. A procession, consisting of the Dean, Prebendaries, and Choristers, of Westminster, then came from the lower end of the Hall, bearing with them the Holy Bible and the following Regalia* belonging to the King: Saint Edward's Crown upon a velvet cushion fringed with gold, the Mound or Orb with the Cross, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Sceptre with the Cross, and Saint Edward's Staff. The Dean was received at the top of the Steps by Garter, and being conducted to the table, delivered the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who gave it, as already stated, to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who placed it before the King. The Crown was afterwards followed by the remainder of the Regalia; then that belonging to the Queen was brought, and was, with similar ceremonies, presented to her Majesty.—Sandford, in his very accurate and admirable work on the ceremony of crowning King James the Second, has preserved an account of this short procession of the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, which, as there are no particulars recorded of that made at the Coronation of King George the Third, is perhaps worthy of being reprinted; it was as follows:

* Vide Plate 4, and the annexed account of the Regalia, for a more particular description.

The Serjeant of the Vestry with his gilt Verge.
 The Children of the Choir of Westminster, two and two.
 The Children of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, two and two.
 The Choir of Westminster, two and two.
 Gentlemen of His Majesty's Chapel Royal, two and two.
 The Confessor and Sub-Dean.
 Pursuivants of Arms, two and two.
 Heralds of Arms, two and two.
 The Two Provincial Kings of Arms,
 (NORROY and CLARENCEUX).
 The King's Regalia.
 The Dean of Westminster, bearing St. Edward's Crown,
 on a Cushion of Cloth of Gold.
 Four Prebendaries of Westminster, the First carrying the Orb with the Cross,
 the Second the Sceptre with the Dove, the Third the Sceptre with
 the Cross, the Fourth St. Edward's Staff.
 Three other Prebendaries bearing the Queen's Regalia, viz. the First the
 Crown on a Cushion of Cloth of Gold, the Second the Sceptre
 with the Cross, and the Third the Ivory Rod
 with the Dove.
 Remainder of the Prebendaries of Westminster in order,
 Seniors first.

In this proceeding, continues Sandford, they make three obeisances; one at the lower end of the Hall, a second about the middle, (where both the Choirs, opening to the right and left, form a passage, through which the Officers of Arms passing, open likewise to either hand, the Seniors still placing themselves nearest the steps), then the Dean and Prebendaries having come to the foot of the steps, the Officers of Arms and Choirs being now behind, close again, and make their third reverence, and the Dean and Prebendaries only ascending the steps, (preceded by Garter, who waits above for them), come to the table, and make their last obeisance.

When the Regalia had been all delivered, those who brought it returned back to their former stations, at the lower end of the Hall; and Garter, by the King's command, summoned the Nobility and Bishops who were deputed to bear

it, and to support their Majesties. Then the Lord Great Chamberlain taking up the various Swords, Sceptres, and Diadems, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to be carried. At the upper end of the Hall, the thirty-two Barons of the Cinque Ports received the King and Queen beneath the Canopies under which they were afterwards to walk ; and every part of the Procession being thus disposed, about twelve o'clock it set forward in the following order, along the platform, to the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster (*Vide the plate*).

PROCESSION TO THE CORONATION.

The King's Herb-Woman (Honor Battiscombe) followed by her Six Maids, strewing the way with Sweet Herbs, a basket being carried by every two Maids.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, (Henry Jaffray) with his Staff, in a scarlet cloak.

A Fife,

in the Royal livery of scarlet laced with gold, having His Majesty's cypher and crown on the back and breast; his fife banner richly fringed and embroidered.

Four Drums,

habited as the fife, with drum-covers of crimson velvet, and the Royal Arms embroidered upon them.

The Drum Major,

in a livery of fine scarlet cloth laced with gold, and a crimson scarf fringed with the same.

Eight Trumpets,

in liveries of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold and silver lace, with silver trumpets, and banners of crimson damask fringed and corded with gold and silver, embroidered with the Royal Arms.

A Kettle Drum, in the same livery as the Fife, with drum-covers of crimson velvet, fringed and embroidered as before.

Eight Trumpets, habited as before.

The Serjeant Trumpeter, (.... Snow,)

in a rich habit, with his mace and collar of S.S.

The Six Clerks in Chancery,

in gowns of black flowered satin, with black silk loops and tufts upon the sleeves; the two Seniors last, in gowns of black velvet.

Samuel Reynardson, Esq.

Christopher Zincke, Esq.

Isaac Whittington, Esq.

William Purcas, Esq.

William Mitford Esq.

Robert Woodford, Esq.

The Closet Keeper of the Chapel Royal, (John Hart, Gent.)

The King's Chaplains, having dignities, four and four, in their scarlet habits as Doctors, wearing their black silk scarfs, and with square caps in their hands:

Sheriffs of London.

Sir Robert Kite. Sir William Hart, Knts.

Aldermen of London, four and four,

in their furred scarlet gowns, those past the chair wearing their gold chains, the Youngest first.

Masters in Chancery, four and four, in their gowns of black figured silk, with black silk loops and tufts, the Youngest first.		
The King's Serjeants at Law, the Youngest first, wearing their scarlet gowns and black coifs, with black square caps in their hands.		
The King's Solicitor General, (Hon. Charles Yorke,) in a gown of black velvet, with black loops and tufts. [Did not attend.]		The King's Attorney General, (Charles Pratt, Esq.) in a gown of black velvet, with black loops and tufts.
The King's Ancient Serjeant, in a scarlet gown, as before.		
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, four and four, the Youngest first.		
Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, two and two, in their Judges' robes of scarlet, lined with Minever,* and edged with Ermine, unpowdered or spotted with black; wearing their Serjeants' coifs, and carrying their caps in their hands: the Youngest first, according to the dates of their Judges' Patents.		
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, (Sir Thos. Parker, Knt.) in his Judge's robes and coif, as before, his hood and sleeves lined with white ermine; wearing his gilt collar of S.S.		The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, (Sir John Willes, Knt.) in his Judge's robes and coif, as before, his hood and sleeves lined with white er- mine; wearing his gilt collar of S.S. [Went as a Privy Councillor.]
The Master of the Rolls, (Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt.) [Went as a Privy Councillor.]		The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (Lord Mansfield,) [Went as a Peer.]
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.		
Serjeant of the Vestry, (William Lovegrove, Esq.) in a scarlet gown.		Serjeant Porter, (Walter Harris, Esq.) in a scarlet gown, with his ebony staff.
Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.		
Choir of Westminster, in surplices.		
The King's Organ-blower, (John Ray) in a scarlet coat, with a silver gilt badge on his left breast.		The King's Groom of the Vestry, (William Smith) in a scarlet dress, holding a perfuming-pan, burning perfumes.
A Sacbut. †	A Double Courtal.	A Sacbut.
Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.		
The Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, (Dr. Fifield Allen) in a scarlet gown.		
Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.		
The Dean of Westminster should have walked next, but, as Bishop of Rochester, he carried the Patent at another part of the procession.		
The Master of the Jewel-House, (Sir Richard Lyttleton, K. B.) with two of his Officers, both in scarlet.		
Carriack. {	Pursuivants of Scotland, in tabards embroidered with the Royal Arms of Scotland.	{ Dingwal.
	BATH King of Arms, (Samuel Horsey, Esq.) in his habit of the Order, with his crown in his hand.	

* *Minever*, or *Meniver*, is a fur composed of the skin of the Siberian Grey Squirrel; and is of a brown colour, with white spots. The animal from whence it is taken, is supposed, by Buffon, to be extremely rare. The word *Meniver* is derived from the French *Menu Vaire*.

† The musical instrument called a *Sacbut*, is a species of Trumpet, but it is more commonly known by its Italian name, *Trombone*: it is intended for playing the base, or lower parts, only. The *Double Courtal*, or *Curtail*, is also a base instrument, and signifies a short Bassoon.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers,

(thirteen in number) in their crimson mantles, collars, and full habits of the Order, carrying their hats and feathers in their hands.

Blue-Mantle, (H. Pujolas, Gent.)	{	Pursuivants of Arms, in tabards of damask, lined with crimson taffeta, having His Majesty's Arms embroidered thereon with gold and silver.	}	Rouge-Dragon, (Thos. Sheriff, Gent.)
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Privy Councillors, not Peers.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, (the Right Hon. W. Finch, Esq.)

Comptroller of the Household,
(Earl Powis)

Treasurer of the
Household,

[Went as a Peer.]

(Earl of Thomond).

Rouge-Croix, (Henry Hastings, Gent.)	{	Pursuivants of Arms, habited as before.	}	Portcullis, Peter Toms, Gent.)
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Islay,
Ross,
Rothsay,

The Six Heralds of Scotland,
in their tabards, as before.

Marchmont,
Albany,
Snowdon.

Baronesses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Barons,

in their robes of estate of crimson velvet, their coronets in their hands.

(Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, (Stephen Martin Leake, Esq. jun.)

in a tabard of damask, lined and emboidered as before, wearing a silver collar of S.S.

Bishops,

in their Rochets, * with their square caps in their hands, according to the seniority of their consecrations, the Juniors first.

Blanche-Coursier, (John Suffield Brown, Esq.)	{	Heralds, habited as before.	}	Brunswick, (Charles Frewen, Esq.)
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Viscountesses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Viscounts,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Lancaster, (Isaac Heard, Esq.)	{	Heralds, habited as before.	}	Somerset, (Ralph Bigland, Esq.)
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Countesses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Earls,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Windsor, (Henry Hill, Esq.)	{	Heralds, habited as before.	}	Richmond, (Francis Grose, Esq.)
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Marchionesses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Marquisses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

York, (George Fletcher, Esq.)	{	Heralds, habited as before.	}	Chester, (John Martin Leake, Esq.)
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Duchesses,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Dukes,

in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, (The Duke of Devonshire.)

Ulster, (Jas. Macculloch, Esq.)	{	Clarenceux, (Charles Townley, Esq.)	}	Norroy, (Thomas Brown, Esq.)
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Kings of Arms.

in tabards embroidered with the Royal Arms in gold and silver, upon velvet and cloth of gold, lined with crimson satin; with coronets in their hands of silver gilt and caps of crimson satin, lined with white taffeta and turned up with ermine: wearing also their collars of S.S. of silver gilt, and their badges suspended to gold chains about their necks.

* The white garment to which the lawn sleeves are attached; the word is derived from the French, which is the same in spelling and signification.

Lord Privy Seal,
(Earl Temple,)
in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.

Lord Archbishop of York,
should have walked in this place, but the
See was vacant.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Thomas Secker,)
in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

Lord President of the Council,
(Earl Granville,)
in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.

Lord Chancellor, (Lord Henley,)
in his robes of estate, bearing his coronet
and the purse.

Two Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, representing the Dukes of
Aquitaine, Normandy,
(Sir William Breton,) (Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.)
both in robes of crimson velvet, with deep capes and broad facings of richly powdered ermine,
with hats of crimson and gold, turned up with ermine.

The Queen's Vice-Chamberlain, (Lord Viscount Cantalupo,)

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ivory Rod with
the Dove, borne by the
Earl of Northampton,
in his robes of estate.

The Queen's Lord
Chamberlain, (Duke
of Manchester,)
in his robes, with his
coronet and staff in his hands.

The Sceptre with the
Cross, borne by the
Duke of Rutland,
in his robes of estate.

Two Serjeants at
Arms,
with their gilt collars
and maces.

The Queen's Crown, borne by
the Duke of Bolton,
in his robes of estate.

Two Serjeants at
Arms,
with their gilt collars
and maces.

A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.	Dr. Thomas Hayter, Lord Bishop of Norwich, in his Rochet, supporter to the Queen.	THE QUEEN, in her Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, on her head a circlet of Gold, adorned with Jewels; going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold: her Train borne by Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, in her Robes of Estate, assisted by Six Earls' daughters.	Dr. John Thomas, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in his Rochet, supporter to the Queen.	A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.				A Baron, do.
A Baron, do.	Ldy. Jane Stuart, Ldy. Mary Douglas, Ldy. Elizabeth Montague, Ldy. Mary Grey		Ldy. Mary Douglas, Ldy. Heneage Finch, L. Selina Hastings	A Baron, do.
A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.				A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.

Gentlemen Pensioners, carrying their gilt Axes.

Gentlemen Pensioners, carrying their gilt Axes.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA,
her coronet borne by the Marquis of Carnarvon.
Duchess of Ancaster, Mistress of the Robes.
Two Women of Her Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

THE KING'S REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Kingston, in his robes.	The Golden Spurs, borne by the Earl of Sussex, in his robes.	The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Marlborough, in his robes.
The Sword of Temporal Justice, borne by the Earl of Sutherland, in his robes.	Curtans, or the Sword of Mercy, borne by the Earl of Lincoln, in his robes.	The Sword of Spiritual Justice, borne by the Earl of Suffolk, in his robes.
The Gentleman Usher of the White Rod of Scotland.		
Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the City Mace, (Sir Matthew Blackiston, Knt.)	LYON, King of Arms of Scotland, in his tabard, carrying his crown in his hand, (John Campbell Hooke, Esq.)	GARTER Principi- pal King of Arms, in his tabard, as before, his crown in his hand, (Stephen Martin Leake, Esq.)
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, (Sir Septimus Robinson, Knt.)	The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, (Peregrine Duke of Ancaster.) in his robes of estate, bearing his coronet and white staff.	
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, in his robes of estate, powdered with six rows of ermine, the train a yard and a half, his coronet composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, and adorned with jewels, in his hand, his train borne by the Hon. Colonel John Fitzwilliam, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness.		
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK, in his robes of estate, powdered with six rows of ermine, the train a yard and a half, his coronet, composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, and adorned with jewels, in his hand, his train borne by Colonel Brudenell.		
The Earl Marshal's Deputy, (Earl of Effingham,) in his robes, with his Coronet and Earl Marshal's Staff.	The Sword of State,† borne by the Earl of Hun- tingdon, in his robes,	The Lord High Constable of Eng- land, (Duke of Bedford,) in his robes, with his Coronet and Staff.
The High Con- stable of Scotland, (Earl of Erroll,) in his robes, with his Coronet and Staff.		
A Gen- tleman, carry- ing the Staff of the Lord High Stew- ard.	The Sceptre with the Dove, carried by the Duke of Rich- mond, in his robes. The Paten, borne by Dr. Zach. Pearce, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of West- minster.	St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward, (Earl Talbot), in his robes. The Bible, carried by Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, Bishop of Carlisle.
Sergeants at Arms.	The Orb, carried by the Duke of Somerset, in his robes. The Chalice, borne by Dr. Edmund Keene, Lord Bishop of Chester.	A Gen- tleman, carry- ing the Coronet of the Lord High Stew- ard. Sergeants at Arms.

† The Sword of State was, by mistake, left behind at St. James's Palace, and the City Sword was therefore carried in its place; but upon the Procession entering the Abbey, the proper Sword was found upon the Altar.

* * In some instances, both the King and Queen proceed under the same Canopy, as at the Coronation of William and Mary; the latter being *Queen-Regent* [i. e. a Queen in her own right, and joined with the King in the government,] as well as *Queen-Consort*. When a Coronation takes place in which there is not any Queen, as in the instance of King George the First, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or whoever has the revision of the Ceremonial and Service, draws a pen through that part of it which relates to her Majesty.

A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.	Dr. Edw. Willes, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, supporter to the King.	THE KING, in his Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, furred with ermine, on his head a cap of Estate of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Jewels: going under a Canopy of Cloth of Gold: his Train borne by six Lords, eldest Sons of Peers, and the Master of the Robes.	The Hon. Dr. Rich. Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham, supporter to the King.	A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.
A Baron, do.—				A Baron, do.—
A Baron, do.—				A Baron, do.—
A Baron, do.—				A Baron, do.—
A Baron, do.—				A Baron, do.—
A Baron, do.—				A Baron, do.—
A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.	Visc. Mandeville. M. of Hartington. Lord Howard. Lord Grey. Lord Beauchamp. Lord Newnham. The Hon. James Brudenell, Master of the Robes, supporting the end.			A Baron of the Cinque-Ports, supporting the Canopy.
Standard Bearer, the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, (John Bridger, Esq.)	Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his robes, (Hugh Viscount Fal-mouth.)	Captain of the Horse in waiting, in his robes, (Lord Cadogan.)	Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his robes, (Lord Berkeley of Stratton.)	Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, (Harcourt Powell, Esq.)
A Gentleman of the King's Bed-chamber, (Lord Robert Bertie).				
Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.				
Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, (Saville Cockayne Cust, Esq.)	Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, (Edward Le Grand, Esq.)			
Officers or Exempts.	{ Yeomen of the Guard, in the Royal livery of scarlet and gold, with the King's badge on their breasts and backs. }			{ Officers or Exempts. }
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.				

In this order did the magnificent Procession enter the West door of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, the interior of which, like Westminster Hall, was sumptuously fitted up for the performance of the Coronation Service. The platform on which the Procession marched, extended

through several of the principal streets, and was continued up the Abbey-Nave to the Choir, being all the way railed in, and covered with blue cloth. It had also a temporary roof of sail-cloth, on account of the uncertainty of the weather ; but when the day became decidedly favourable it was removed. The platform itself was elevated about one foot in height, upon a floor which stood three feet from the ground, and which was between fourteen and fifteen feet in width, where the Guards were placed, who lined the way on either side, while the Officers stood above, within the rails.

The preparations within the Abbey, which was splendidly hung with tapestry, consisted of a Theatre or stage, of three steps, built in the Choir, covered with carpeting, and having two Thrones, or Chairs of State, placed thereon. Eastward of these, and nearer St. Edward's Chapel, were placed two other Chairs, with desks and kneeling-cushions, to which their Majesties were first conducted at their entrance to the Abbey. More eastward still, and opposite the Altar, was placed the ancient Chair of St. Edward (*Vide plate 4, fig. 8*), in which the King was afterwards crowned and anointed. On the South-side, or right hand, of St. Edward's Chair, were placed two others, with desks and kneeling cushions, as before, where their Majesties were seated during the singing of the Litany and the preaching of the Sermon ; and at the North side of the Altar were a chair, desk, and cushion, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, covered with purple velvet.

The other erections in the Church were the various seats and galleries for the Peers and Peeresses, Great Officers and Foreigners of distinction, the Heralds, Spectators, Musicians, &c. and for the different persons who formed the Procession, but who had no active part in the Coronation ceremony. The Nave, the Choir, the Transepts, and every part of the spacious Abbey, was occupied by galleries, with benches rising one above another, and to which persons were admitted by tickets from the Earl Marshal, and those to whom the seats were appropriated, whether Peers, Privy Councillors, or other Great Officers of State.* Some of the orders concerning admission both to St. Peter's Church and Westminster Hall, have already been given.

* The following is a curious document relative to the delivery and number of the Tickets allotted to the persons mentioned above:—

By Order of My Lord Marshal.

THIS is to give notice, that Persons will attend to receive names and deliver Tickets for the Abbey, at the Earl Marshal's Chamber, near the House of Lords, at Westminster, from Ten in the Morning till two in the Afternoon, upon Wednesday and Thursday next, upon producing an order under the hand and seal of the arms of the Peer, Peeress, or other person entitled to them, which are only those who shall signify to the Earl Marshal that they will attend or officiate at the Coronation.

Note : None are to have Tickets but those who walk ; the Spiritual Lords to have Four Tickets ; Temporal Lords, Five ; every Peeress, One ; every Dowager, One ; every Peeress in her own right, Five ; every Privy Councillor not a Peer, Four ; Clerks of the Council, Two.

HENRY HILL.

Greek Street, Soho,
Sept. 14th. 1761.

CEREMONY OF THE CORONATION.

WHEN the Procession arrived at the Abbey, the drums and trumpets which commenced it, immediately turned up stairs into their gallery over the entrance. Then the Six Clerks, conducted by two of the Officers of Arms, proceeded on to the Theatre, ascended the steps of it, and placed themselves in their proper galleries on either side. These were followed by the King's Chaplains, Aldermen, &c. as far as the Chief Justices, who proceeded on in a similar manner, and then took their seats on each side of the Choir. The Choir, Prebendaries, and Dean of Westminster, on their entrance, fell off to the left, until their Majesties had come within the Church, while the two persons next following continued on to their stations on the North-side of the Altar. The Children and Gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal afterwards proceeded to their seats on either side of the Area before the Altar; the remainder of the vocal music retired to a high gallery on the South-side of the same, and the instrumental to one on the North-side of the Area next the pulpit. The seats of the master of the Jewel-House and the Privy Councillors, not Peers, were on the North-side of the Area, where St. Edward's chair was placed, and next to where the Bishops were situated. The Baronesses were then conducted by an Officer of Arms, to their seats on the North-side of the Theatre, and the Barons to a similar gallery on the South. The Viscountesses and the Viscounts were placed to the East of the former, and through the whole ceremony of seating the Procession, the Peeresses were conducted to the North-side of the Area, and the Peers to the South.

About half-past one o'clock their Majesties entered the Abbey, and the Service immediately commenced by

the Westminster Choir singing Purcel's Anthem, taken from Psalm cxxii. v. 1---7. "*I was glad when they said unto me, 'Let us go into the House of the Lord.'*"

During the Anthem, as their Majesties passed through the body of the Church, the Ceremony of placing the remainder of the Procession was continued. The Serjeants at Arms, the Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Barons of the Cinque-Ports who bore the Canopies, were left a short distance within the Choir, or else immediately at the entrance; but the Archbishop and the supporting Bishops, the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers of State, the Lords who bore the Regalia, and Garter, were placed immediately about their Majesties. After the Anthem, the Choristers passed on to their gallery at the back of the Choir, and the Prebendaries to their stations at the South-side of the Altar. When the King and Queen arrived at their Chairs, after their private devotions, both were seated; and upon the conclusion of the Anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and Garter going before them, proceeded to the East-side of the Theatre, and afterwards to the South, West, and North, where his Grace made

THE RECOGNITION.

SIRS, I here present unto you KING GEORGE the Third, the undoubted KING of this Realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your Homage, are you willing to do the same?

The reply to this demand was loud and repeated acclamations from all present, of "God save King George the Third." At every different time the Recognition of his Majesty was made, he turned to that side of the Theatre where the Archbishop and the Great Officers were standing, and at the last time the

Trumpets flourished. After the Recognition followed another Anthem, taken from Psalm xxi. v. 1—6. "*The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord,*" which was sung by the Choir, their Majesties being seated in their Chairs of State.

The Altar and the passage to it were then prepared for the King's first Oblation; the former by having the Bible, Paten, and Chalice, placed upon it, and the latter by Carpets and Cushions being spread on the floor by the Officers of the Wardrobe. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury having put on his Cope, and the Bishops who were to sing the Litany being also vested, his Majesty, attended by the two Bishops who supported him in the Procession, the Dean of Westminster, and the Lords bearing the Regalia, passed onward to the Altar, where, uncovered and kneeling upon the steps, he made his Offering. This consisted of a Pall or Altar-covering of cloth of gold, and an Ingot of the pure metal of one pound in Troy weight. The first of which was provided by the Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the second by the Treasurer of the Household. They were then given by these officers to the Lord Great Chamberlain, by him to the King, who delivered them to the Archbishop, by whom the one was placed upon the Altar, and the other in the Oblation-bason. The Queen's Offering was next made in a similar manner, and consisted of an Altar-cloth as before. Before their Majesties arose from their knees, the following Prayer was said by the Archbishop:—

O GOD, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit, look down mercifully upon these Thy Servants, GEORGE our KING, and CHARLOTTE our QUEEN, here humbling themselves before Thee at Thy footstool, and graciously receive these Oblations, which in humble acknowledgement of Thy Sovereignty over all, and of Thy great bounty to them in particular, they have now offered up unto Thee, through Jesus Christ our only Mediator and Advocate. *Amen.*

At the conclusion of this prayer, their Majesties were conducted to the Chairs of State on the South-side of the Altar, where they kneeled during the Litany which followed. The Lords who carried the Regalia then came in order to the Altar, whereon the whole was laid, with the exception of the Swords; after which ceremony they returned to their former situations. Dr. Edmund Keene, and Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. the Bishops of Chester and Chichester, then sung the Litany, while the Choir of Westminster sang the Responses to the organ. At the end of the Litany, and immediately after the Prayer used "in the Time of War and Tumults,*" the following Collect was added, peculiar to the Coronation Service. :—

O God, who providest for Thy people by Thy Power, and rulest over them in Love; grant unto this Thy Servant GEORGE our King, the Spirit of Wisdom and Government, that being devoted unto Thee with all his heart, he may so wisely govern this Kingdom, that in his time Thy Church and people may continue in safety and prosperity; and that persevering in good works unto the end, he may, through Thy mercy, come to Thine everlasting Kingdom, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. *Amen.*

In the Communion Service, which followed, there was not any thing unusual; the Epistle was selected from 1 Peter ii. 18. "*Submit yourself to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake,*" and the Gospel from St. Matth. xxii. 15: "*Then went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk.*" Both

* It will be remembered that England was at that time engaged in an arduous contest with France; although it is probable that few Coronations have taken place under more auspicious circumstances. The British Arms had been attended with considerable success, the Sovereign was young, handsome, and esteemed one of the most perfect gentlemen of his time, and the Queen herself was as much an object of interest as the Coronation. The spirits of the Nation were also greatly exhilarated by the circumstance, that his Majesty's Accession to the Throne took place on the Anniversary of the glorious battle of Agincourt.

of these portions of Scripture were afterwards retained in the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, proper to the Service for his Majesty's Accession on the twenty-fifth of October. The Sermon, which directly succeeded, was a short, plain, and appropriate discourse, preached by Dr. Robert Drummond, then Lord Bishop of Salisbury, but who, before the end of September, was translated to the Archiepiscopal See of York, which was at that time vacant, in consequence of the decease of Dr. John Gilbert, who died on July 9th, 1761. The text of this Sermon, which was published by Special Command, was taken from 1 Kings, x—9. "*Because the Lord loved Israel for ever, therefore made he Thee King, to do judgment and justice.*" The Bishop, from these words, shewed, firstly, that when good Kings reign, they are the means by which a people are blessed, as the advantage was not so much to Solomon as to Israel: and, secondly, that the duty of Royalty was to do Judgment and Justice. The concluding part of this discourse, time has since shown to have been almost a prophecy, at the least it was the best prayer which loyalty could offer to Heaven for a Beloved Monarch, and has been amply fulfilled; as, therefore, it is by far the finest portion of the Sermon, a transcript of it is here given:—*

"What then remains, but to exhort you; and what can be more becoming this great and solemn occasion, than to offer up the most fervent supplications, with one mind, to Heaven; that the Holy Spirit of that God, in whose presence the King and people are preparing to declare their mutual engagements, may pour into their the hearts a sincere zeal for each others' happiness, and unite them in strictest bands of affection? May the Sacred Oath which our Sovereign takes at the Altar of the King of Kings, ever recur to his mind,

* The Editor is indebted to the Rev. H. J. Todd, Keeper of the Archiepiscopal Records at Lambeth Palace, for the use of his copy of Dr. Drummond's Coronation Sermon, which has now become a scarce and valuable publication.

as the genuine intentions of his own heart! May the homage which we pay him in all truth and faithfulness, be bound upon our hearts and minds with the ties of duty, gratitude, and love; and from us may unfeigned loyalty spread itself through all ranks, give a right temper to the conduct of all his subjects, and establish his Kingdom! May Justice and Judgment be the habitation of *his* Throne! May mercy and truth go before *his* face! May the Almighty mark every year with fresh instances of his goodness to *him*, and to *his* people! May every happiness of private life alleviate the cares of Royalty, and every blessing of public prosperity, yea and abundance of peace be in *his* day! Late may *he* be called to an Heavenly crown of Eternal Glory, and here, through the mercy of the Most High, to these Kingdoms, long with unsullied lustre may *his* Crown flourish, under the guidance of that wisdom, in whose right hand are length of days and honour! *Amen.*"

During the Sermon, the King, who had before been uncovered, wore a cap of crimson velvet turned up with ermine; on his right hand stood the Bishop of Durham and the Lords who carried the Swords, and upon his left the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Lord Great Chamberlain. The Queen was attended in a similar manner by the Bishops her supporters, and the Ladies her train-bearers; while the other principal assistants in the Ceremony were placed as follow: the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his purple velvet chair, on the North-side of the Altar, with Garter King of Arms standing beside him. A part of the Bishops were seated on forms near the wall of the Church, between the Archbishop and the pulpit, and the remainder of them who had any part in the Service, stood with the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, upon the South-side of the Altar.

When the Sermon was concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury went up to the King, and, standing before him, said,

Is your Majesty willing to make the Declaration?

To which the King answered,

I am willing.

The Archbishop being previously provided with the form of words written on a parchment roll, then proceeded to read to his Majesty the following

DECLARATION.

I, GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, KING of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of GOD, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, at or after the Consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious, and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of GOD, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by the English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or may be acquitted before GOD or man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with, or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

After his Majesty had repeated this declaration, a silver standish was brought, and he subscribed his name to it on the top of his desk or faldstool.* To this succeeded the Coronation Oath, which the Archbishop began to administer, by first asking the King,

SIR, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?

To which the King having answered—

I am willing.

* The word Faldstool is originally Saxon, and signifies a seat, before which are placed a kneeling cushion and desk, for the purpose of falling down to in the acts of devotion.

The Archbishop then put the following questions to the King, whose replies were made from a book which he held in his hands.

Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this Kingdom of Great Britain, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective Laws and Customs of the same?

King. I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop. Will you to your power cause Law and Justice in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

King. I will.

Archbishop. Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the Laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant reformed Religion established by Law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within the Kingdoms of England, Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging, before the union of the two Kingdoms? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?

King. All this I promise to do.

His Majesty then arose out of his Chair, and, attended by his Supporters, went uncovered to the Altar, where, kneeling upon the steps, and laying his hand upon the Holy Gospels, he said,

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.

He then kissed the Book, and signed the Oath, as he had already done the Declaration.

On the King's return to his chair, the third Anthem of "*Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,*" composed by Turner, was sung by the Archbishop and the Choir, during which both their Majesties were kneeling, and upon its conclusion the Archbishop read the following prayer, preparatory to the Anointing:—

O LORD, Holy Father, who by Anointing with Oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets, to teach and govern Thy people Israel; bless and sanctify Thy Chosen Servant GEORGE, who by our Office and Ministry is now to be Anointed with this Oil,* and Consecrated KING of this Realm, strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the Comforter, confirm and stablish him with Thy free and princely Spirit, the Spirit of wisdom and government, the Spirit of council and ghostly Strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the Spirit of Thy holy fear, now and for ever. *Amen.*

At the end of this prayer, the Choir sung Handel's Coronation Anthem, taken from 1 Kings i. v. 39—40. "*Zadok the Priest, &c.*" during which the King removed into the ancient Coronation Chair to be anointed. The Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Hertford, and the Earl of Waldegrave, being all Knights of the Garter, held over his head a rich covering, and the Dean of Westminster stood by holding the Consecrated Oil and spoon; then the Archbishop pouring some out, anointed his Majesty on the head, breast, and hands, in the form of a cross, using nearly the same words each time, namely—

Be thy head anointed with Holy Oil, as Kings, Priests, and Prophets were anointed.

Be thy breast anointed with Holy Oil.

Be thy hands anointed with Holy Oil. And as Solomon was Anointed King by Zadok the Priest, and Nathan the Prophet, so be you Anointed, Blessed, and Consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

The King then kneeled down, and the Archbishop said over him the following blessing, which is here inserted to convey an idea of the prayers peculiar to this part of the Coronation-Service:—

* The Archbishop here laid his hand on the Golden Eagle, or vessel containing the Anointing Oil, which, with the spoon, were laid upon the Altar.

Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with Oil of Gladness above his fellows, by his Holy Anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly Grace, you may preserve the people committed to your charge in Wealth, Peace, and Godliness, and after a long and glorious course of ruling this Temporal Kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may at last be made partaker of an Eternal Kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The King being again seated, a fifth Anthem was sung, taken from Psalms, lxxxiv. and xviii. v. 9 and 51. "*Behold, O God, our Defender, &c.*" after which the Ceremony of presenting the Spurs and Sword took place. The former were only applied to the King's heel, and immediately afterwards returned to the Altar: the latter was girt upon his Majesty, after having being consecrated with a short prayer for that purpose. When the Sword was delivered to the King he received a charge from the Archbishop, and another also when it was girt about him. The Sword was next offered at the Altar, and then redeemed for £5. by a nobleman appointed by the King, who carried it naked before him throughout the remainder of the Solemnity.

The Dean of Westminster then brought the Armilla,* or great bracelet, and placing round his Majesty's neck, reminded him that it was "a token of the Divine Mercy embracing him on every side." This was succeeded by putting on the Purple Robe of State, lined with Ermine, the King having first, with the assistance of the Lord Great Chamberlain, taken off the Crimson Robe in which he came to the Abbey: the Orb, (*Vide plate 4, fig. 16.*), was next put into the Sovereign's right hand, and the Archbishop delivered his exhortation and blessing. The Master of the Jewel House then delivered

* Vide a particular description of the various robes, &c. annexed to the account of the Regalia.

the King's Ring, (*Vide plate 4, fig. 13.*) to the Archbishop, by whom it was placed on the fourth finger of his Majesty's right hand, and the Orb was returned to the Altar. The Marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksop, next presented the King with a right hand glove, who putting it on, received from the Archbishop the Sceptre with the Dove, and that surmounted with a Cross; (*Vide figures 5 and 6*), the Marquis occasionally supporting the Royal Arm, or relieving his Majesty by holding one of the Sceptres. At the delivery of each the Archbishop gave an exhortation and blessing as before.

About half past three, the Archbishop taking St. Edward's Crown (*Vide plate 4, fig. 1*) from off the Altar, after Consecration, set it upon the King's head, when the Trumpets flourished, the audience shouted "God save the King," a signal was given to the Park and Tower guns, which immediately fired, and the Peers, &c. put on their coronets, caps, or crowns. The Crowning was followed by the Archbishop's blessing, and the sixth Anthem, taken from Isaiah and various parts of the Psalms; after which the Holy Bible was presented, and this was succeeded by a long and beautiful benediction, delivered by the Archbishop, first to the King individually, and then generally to the people.

After the seventh Anthem of "*We praise thee, O God,*" the King was seated on his Throne in the Theatre, and the Inthronization Charge being finished, the Ceremony of Homage began, by the Archbishop and Bishops kneeling and repeating together the following words, each person altering for himself the name and office.

I, THOMAS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, will be faithful and true, and Faith and Truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs Kings of Great Britain. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the Service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in Right of the Church.—*So help me God.*

The Archbishop and Bishops then kissed the King's left cheek, and the other Peers of the Realm in their order, immediately advanced to go through the same Ceremonies: the form of their Homage was as follows:—

I, FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, do become your liege-man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks.—*So help me God.*

The Officers of Arms provided every class of the Nobility with copies of this Homage, which was pronounced by the principal Peers of each degree, kneeling at the head of the rest, who repeated it after them. Thus, the Duke of Devonshire performed the ceremony for the Dukes, the Marquis of Rockingham for the Marquisses, Earl Talbot for the Earls, Viscount Say and Sele for the Viscounts, and Lord Henley for the Barons. When all the Peers had performed their Homage, they each of them touched the Crown on his Majesty's head, and kissed his left cheek. During the Homage, the eighth Anthem, taken from several of the Psalms, was sung, as a solemn conclusion to the King's Coronation; and their Majesty's gold and silver medals* were scattered about the Abbey. The Drums and Trumpets then flourished, and the people shouted, "*May the King live for ever.*"

* The King's Gold and Silver Medals were struck by Laurence Nattier, and were ornamented on one side with his Majesty's bust, and the inscription, GEORGIUS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX. F. D; and on the reverse, was a figure of the Sovereign seated, with Britannia holding a Crown above his head, and the inscription, PATRIAE OVANTI. (*To his Country Triumphant*), CORON. XXII. SEPT. MDCCLXI.—Silver Medals of the Queen were also thrown into the Scaffolding, and amidst the populace. On one side was represented her bust, with the inscription, CHARLOTTA D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REGINA; and on the other side her figure appeared at full-length, standing by an Altar, with a Seraph about to crown her: the whole encircled by the motto, QVAESITVM MERITIS (*By Merit obtained*), CORON. XXII. SEPT. MDCCLXI.

Throughout the whole of the King's Coronation the Queen remained seated in her chair, on the South-side of the Altar; but when the last Anthem was concluded, and the Archbishop had offered up her Majesty's Consecration Prayer, she was led to a seat between St. Edward's Chair and the Altar, where her Anointing was to be performed. At this Ceremony, Four Peeresses held over her a cloth in a similar manner as that described for the King, and the Archbishop, pouring the Oil upon her head, pronounced this benediction :—

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Let the Anointing with this Oil encrease your honour, and the Grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you for ever and ever.
Amen.

A similar form of words accompanied the Anointing of the Queen's breast, and the following blessing finished that part of the Ceremony.

O most merciful God, pour out abundantly Thy Grace and blessing upon this Thy Servant QUEEN CHARLOTTE, that as by our office and ministry she is this day Anointed and solemnly Consecrated our Queen; so being sanctified by Thy Holy Spirit, she may continue Thy faithful and devout Servant unto her life's end, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

The ring (*Vide plate 4, fig. 14*), was then put on her Majesty's fourth finger of the right hand, with an exhortation nearly similar to that delivered to the King. The Crown, and Ivory Rod with the Dove (*Vide figures 15 and 12*), were next brought, and the Queen invested therewith, when the Peeresses immediately put on their Coronets, and after the Archbishop's blessing, the ninth Anthem was sung, and her Majesty was conducted back to her former seat by the Altar.

The Communion Service immediately followed,

and the Archbishop commenced the Offertory, "*Let your lights so shine,*" &c. after which the Choir sung—

Let my prayer come up into thy presence as incense, and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening Sacrifice.

Whilst this was singing, the King made an Offering of Bread and Wine for the Sacrament, together with his second Oblation of a Mark of gold, which were received at the Altar by the Archbishop. The Queen then proceeded to make her similar Oblation, and the Sacrament was afterwards administered by the Archbishop to both their Majesties. Dr. Thomas Newton, who, in November, 1761, was made Bishop of Bristol, in his own amusing Memoir prefixed to his works, has given an interesting account of his Majesty's conduct at the Altar. "The King's whole behaviour at the Coronation," says he, "was justly admired and commended by every one, and particularly his manner of seating himself on the Throne after his Coronation. No Actor in the character of Pyrrhus in the Distressed Mother, not even Booth himself, who was celebrated for it in the Spectator,* ever ascended the throne with so much grace and dignity. There was another particular, which those only could observe who sat near the Communion-Table, as did the Prebendaries of Westminster. When the King approached the Communion-Table in order to receive the Sacrament, he enquired of the Archbishop whether he should not lay aside his Crown? The Archbishop asked the Bishop of Rochester, but neither of them knew, or could say, what had been the usual form. The King determined within himself, that humility best became such a solemn act of Devotion, and took off his Crown, and laid it aside during the administration."

The Coronation-Office having been thus performed,

* Vide No. 335.

their Majesties retired into King Edward's Chapel; where they took off their Crowns, and delivered them, with the Sceptre, to the Archbishop, who placed them upon the Altar. The King then withdrew into a part of the Chapel prepared for him to unrobe; and being dismantled of his Robe of State, and again arrayed in that of purple velvet, which he had previously worn, he came with her Majesty to the Altar, where they were invested with their Crowns of State; which were intended to be worn through the remainder of the Ceremony. (*Vide plate 4, figures 3, 17.*) The King also received the Orb into his left hand, and the Sceptre with the Cross into his right. To the Queen were given the Sceptre with the Cross into her right hand, and the Ivory Rod into her left. The Archbishop and Bishops then divested themselves of their Copes, and proceeded in their usual habits. The Procession back to Westminster-Hall was next arranged, which differed but little from the former one, excepting that the Peers, &c. who bore the Regalia, which was then left in the Abbey, were ranked according to their Degrees or Consecrations.

**CORONATION FESTIVAL IN WESTMINSTER-HALL, AND THE
CEREMONY OF THE CHAMPION'S CHALLENGE.**

As six hours had been occupied in the Coronation Ceremony, the return of the Procession was so late, that the Spectators on the Scaffolds without the Church, had but a dim and imperfect view of it. Those in Westminster-Hall were, however, still worse off, being kept entirely in darkness until a short time before the Procession entered, when the whole interior of the building was illuminated for its reception.

In several of the periodical works for 1761, was published an extended account of the Coronation Cere-

mony and Dinner, in the form of a letter, which, whether written under a real or a fictitious character, frequently gives a very amusing detail of those splendid scenes: "Conceive," says this descriptive epistle,—“Conceive to yourself, if you can, conceive what I am at a loss to describe, so magnificent a building as that of Westminster-Hall, lighted up with near three thousand wax candles, in most splendid branches; our crowned heads, and almost the whole nobility, with the prime of our gentry, most superbly arrayed, and adorned with a profusion of the most brilliant jewels; the galleries on every side crowded with company, for the most part elegantly and richly dressed; but to conceive it in all its lustre, I am conscious that it is absolutely necessary to have been present.”

Until the Dinner was prepared,* their Majesties retired into one of the Chambers adjacent to the Hall, and on their public entrance they were conducted to their States at the upper part of it. At the end of the same table, on the King's right, sat their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cumberland; and at the other end, upon the Queen's left, was seated the Princess Augusta. The other tables, the disposition of which, as well as the laying out of the Hall itself, may be seen by the Plan; were appropriated to the Peers and others, who had walked in the Procession. They were, as usual, placed lengthways with the building, while the Royal one, elevated on several steps, crossed them at the

* The dishes were provided and sent from the adjacent temporary kitchens, erected in Cotton-Garden for this purpose. No less than sixty haunches of venison, with a surprising quantity of all sorts of game, were laid in for this grand feast. The King's table was covered with one-hundred-and-twenty dishes, at three several times, served up by his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; but what chiefly attracted notice was their Majesties' desert, in which the Confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock-work and emblematical figures. The other deserts were no less admirable for their expressive devices.

top. The Peers were placed on the outermost sides of the tables, and the Peeresses within, nearest to the walls. When the Company was seated, the first course was served up to the King's table in State; at the head of which were Earl Talbot, the Steward of his Majesty's Household, on horseback, properly attended by the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Constable, several of the Officers of his Majesty's Household, and the Serjeants at Arms. On Lord Talbot's return, the manner of backing his horse, that he might keep his face still towards the King, surprised and delighted the Spectators, who, notwithstanding the Royal presence, gave him loud and repeated applauses. The first course was followed by the Lord of the Manor of Addington, in Surrey, serving up a dish of Grout, according to his claim.* Between the first and second courses, the King's Champion, John Dymocke, Esq. who enjoyed that office as being Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, entered the Hall, completely armed, in one of his Majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horse, the same which King George II. rode at the battle of Dettingen, richly caparisoned, and attended in the following manner:†

* Vide the account of Claims, page 16, number 6. The word *Grout* signifies a sort of coarse meal, and the following is the method of preparing the dish mentioned above. The Grouts are to be boiled in water, according to the intended thickness; when they become soft, mace, wine, sugar, and currants, are to be added. It is then usually served up in a bowl; with a toast laid round it, cut in narrow pieces.

† There seems to have been what may be called a *dressed rehearsal* of this ceremony a few days before it actually took place; for in the *Public Advertiser* of Sept. 19th. 1761, is the following curious paragraph:—

"Last night Westminster-Hall was illuminated, and John Dymocke, Esq. put on his armour, and tried a grey horse, which his late Majesty rode at the Battle of Dettingen, before his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince Henry Frederick, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Talbot, and many other persons of distinction. There were also another grey, and four other horses, which were walked and rode several times up and down the Hall. Earl Talbot rode one of them, a very fine brown bay horse, which his Lordship proposes to ride on the side of the Champions, on the Coronation-day."

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The Champion performing the Ceremony of the Challenge
IN WESTMINSTER HALL.
Reduced from "Sandford's Coronation of King James the Second."

London Published 15th March 1830, by John Major, 38 Stinner Street.

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's Arms on their banners.*

The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his Mace.

The Champion's two Esquires, richly habited, the one carrying his Lance erect upon the right hand, and the other his Shield, with his arms depicted thereon, upon the left.

A Herald of Arms, in his Tabard and Collar, holding a paper containing the words of the Challenge.

The Earl Marshal on horseback, in his robes and Coronet, holding his Marshal's Staff.

THE CHAMPION, † completely armed in white armour, ‡ and mounted on a grey horse, holding a gauntlet in his right hand, and having his helmet on his head, ornamented with a plume of feathers, of Red, White, and Blue.

The Lord High Constable on horseback, in his robes and Coronet, holding his Constable's Staff.

Four Pages, richly dressed, attendant on the Champion.

* The earliest arms of the King's Champion, were of that kind which are termed *Arms allusive*:—i. e. relating either to the name or office of the bearer. These were used by Philip de Marmyun, who lived in the time of King Henry the Third, and were *Sable, an arming sword erect, Argent*. The arms shewn in the plate were those worn by Sir Charles Dymocke, Champion to King James the Second, which were—*Sable two Lions passant in pale, crowned and armed, Or*.—The coat belonging to the ancient Barons de Marmion, who were once hereditary Champions, was *Vaire a Fesse Gules*.

† There is probably no part of the Coronation Ceremony, so popularly interesting as the Champion's Challenge; for it is a kind of scenic exhibition, which fixes itself on the mind, and seems an undecayed fragment of England's former chivalric exercises. Rapin relates, that the first mention of the King's Champion appearing at a Coronation, was in 1677, at the crowning of King Richard the Second. He however supposes that the office was of much greater antiquity, since the then Champion claimed it by virtue of his Manor of Scrivelsby, which evidently shews that the duty was vested in that Manor. Philip de Marmyun, who lived in the time of King Henry III. is known to have been the King's Champion; and some writers suppose that the office existed antecedent to the Norman Conquest. They support this argument by stating, that as the early Norman Sovereigns had no right to the English Throne, so they would not rest their pretensions on the issue of a single combat, and that in consequence the Ceremony of a Challenge was suppressed, until time had given somewhat of a legal title to the Monarchs of the Norman line.

‡ The following was the provision of Arms, &c. made for the Champion, at the Coronation of King James the Second, on the 23d. of April, 1685. A complete suit of white armour, a pair of gauntlets, a sword and hanger, a case of rich pistols, an oval shield, with the Champion's Arms painted on it, and a gilded lance fringed about the handles. All these would have become the Champion's fee, but that certain compensation-money was allowed for his re-delivering them to the Earl of Dartmouth, Master of the Armory. There were also provided a field-saddle of crimson velvet, with breast-plate, and other caparisons for the horse, richly laced with gold and silver, a plume of red, white, and blue feathers, consisting of eighteen falls and a heron's top, another plume for the horse's head, and trumpet banners with the Champion's own Arms depicted upon them.

The passage to their Majesties' table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald at Arms, with a loud voice, proclaimed the Champion's Challenge, at the lower end of the Hall, in the following words:—

If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay Our SOVEREIGN LORD KING GEORGE III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. grandson and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George II. the last King, deceased, to be the right heir to the Imperial Crown of the Realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed.

The Champion then threw down his Gauntlet; which, having laid a short time, the Herald took up and returned.

They next advanced in the same order to the middle of the Hall, where the Herald made Proclamation as before; and, lastly, to the foot of the steps, when the Herald, and those who preceded him, going to the top of the steps, made Proclamation a third time, at the end whereof, the Champion again cast down his Gauntlet*; which, after some time, being taken up, and

* In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1764, page 28, is an extract from a letter addressed to the Duke of Devonshire, which contains the following singular anecdote.—“ It is publicly said too, that the Young Pretender himself came from Flanders to see the Coronation, that he was in Westminster-Hall during the Coronation, and in town two or three days before and after it, under the name of Mr. Brown; and being asked by a Gentleman who knew him abroad, how he durst venture hither, his answer was, that he was very safe.” This relation receives additional strength from a part of a letter written by David Hume, in 1773, which is as follows:—“ But what will surprise you more, Lord Marshal, a few days after the Coronation of the present King, told me that he believed the Young Pretender was at that time in London, or, at least, had been so very lately, and had come over to see the Show of the Coronation, and had actually seen it. I asked My Lord the reason for this strange fact. ‘Why,’

returned to him by the Herald, he made a low obeisance to his Majesty. Then the Cup-bearer brought to the King a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover; his Majesty drank to the Champion, and sent him the bowl by the Cup-bearer. This the Champion, having put on his Gauntlet, received, and retiring a little, drank thereof, again made his humble reverence to his Majesty; and, being accompanied as before, rode out of the Hall, taking the bowl and cover with him as his fee.

Immediately after the return of the Champion, Garter King of Arms, attended by the rest of the Heralds, thrice proclaimed his Majesty's style at three separate parts of the Hall, and each time in as many different languages; viz. Latin, French, and English. The first Proclamation was upon the top of the steps, near the Royal Table, the second near the centre of the Hall, and the third at the lower end of the same. The various forms were as follow:—

Serenissimi, Potentissimi, et Excellentissimi Monarchæ GEORGII
TERTII Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ
REGIS, Fidei Defensoris.

says he, 'a gentleman told me so, who saw him there, and whispered in his ear—'Your Royal Highness is the last of all mortals whom I should expect to see here;' 'It was curiosity that led me,' said the other: 'but, I assure you,' added he, 'that the person who is the cause of all this pomp and magnificence, is the man I envy the least!'

It has also been reported, in addition to these evidences, that when the Champion cast down his Gauntlet for the last time, a white glove fell from some of the Spectators, who were in an elevated situation; and that on its being handed to the Champion, he demanded "who was his fair foe?" supposing that some lady had accidentally dropped it. As soon as this story became public, it was instantly connected with the young Chevalier, and the glove was said to have been thrown by him, who was present in female attire. That the latter might have been the case seems from the letters already cited, to be extremely probable, but it also appeared impossible that any one should thus hazard so much as the casting down a *gage* to the King's Champion would bring upon them. Such was the light in which the affair was viewed at the time, and it soon passed away entirely disbelieved.

Du Tres Haut, Tres-Puissant, et Tres Excellent Monarque, GEORGE le TROISIEME, par la Grace de Dieu, Roy de Grande Bretagne, France, et Irlande, Defenseur de la Foi.

The Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God KING of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

The Second Course was then served up with the same Ceremonies as the first, and several of the Services allowed by the Court of Claims, were afterwards performed.

About ten o'clock the Peeresses, by the courtesy of their Majesties, began to withdraw, in order to avoid, as much as possible, the crowd without, which was assembled to gaze upon Royalty. A short time after that hour, the King and Queen departed in the same manner as they came; and, according to former custom, the Hall doors were immediately thrown open, and the multitude admitted, when every thing that remained of the Festival, was seized upon and carried away.

CIVIC FESTIVAL CONNECTED WITH THE CORONATION.

It has been an ancient custom, that the new Sovereign, on the first Lord-Mayor's-day, or ninth of November, after his Coronation, should dine with the Chief Magistrate and Corporation of the City of London. Many accounts are extant of the sumptuous manner in which former Monarchs have been banquetted, and of the Pageants with which they have been greeted; but few of those Festivals can be put in competition with that given to their late Majesties, on Monday, November 9th, 1761. For a considerable time before-hand, Guildhall was being repaired and beautified, and six hundred pounds were appropriated by the City to these Services.

As in an instance already mentioned, the best account of this Civic Festival was given in a long descriptive letter published at the time, of which, as it contains several circumstances not otherwise recorded, while, at the same time, it does not omit any thing worthy of remembrance, the greater part is now reprinted. It is possible, as the second letter is without a signature, that it was written by the same hand as the former; and, indeed, there may be traced a great resemblance between the styles in which they are both composed; and whatever other doubts may be excited by them, it will never be supposed that they were not the relations and descriptions of an eye-witness.

“When I got up,” says the writer of this amusing detail, “the morning was so foggy that I could scarce see across the way; but, as at the Coronation, it soon after cleared up, and we had the uncommon satisfaction of having as fine a day as ever was known at this season of the year. I call it uncommon, because it has been remarked almost to a proverb, that the Lord-Mayor’s-day is generally a bad one. That part of the Ceremony, on this occasion, which is presented to us on the water, is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind in Holland or Venice. I therefore took a boat, and ordered the waterman to row me alongside the Lord Mayor’s and the Companies’ barges, as they proceeded on to Westminster. The Thames was quite covered with boats and gilded barges. The Skinners’ barge was distinguished from the rest by the outlandish dresses, in strange spotted skins and painted hides, of their rowers. The barge belonging to the Stationers’ Company, after having passed the narrow strait through one of the arches of Westminster-bridge, and tacked about to do honour to the Lord Mayor’s landing, touched at Lambeth, and took on board a hamper of claret (the tribute annually paid to learning) from the Archbishop’s Palace. This,

indeed, is constantly reserved for the future regalement of the Master Wardens, and Court of Assistants, and not suffered to be shared by the common crew of Liverymen.

“As the ceremonies of swearing in the Lord Mayor at Westminster-Hall are so well known, and repeated annually, I did not stay to see them, but landed as soon as I could, in my return back, at the Temple-stairs. Here I found that some of the City Companies had disembarked from among their barges before me. All along Temple-lane, leading from the stairs, I saw them drawn up in order, between a row of the Trainbands on each side, who kept excellent discipline; the Temple-gate at the top of the lane, opening into Fleet Street, being kept shut, and barricaded from assailants; and only some small parties of the disorderly, undisciplined mob, on the forlorn hope, just reconnoitering them through the defiles of the by-courts and passages, and retreating as fast as they could, in order to make a stand in the high roads, through which these regulars were afterwards to force a passage. The barges belonging to some of the other Companies, had the prudence, as there was no danger of short allowance, not to land their men, who regaled themselves comfortably on board, while the others were cooling their heels in the lane some hours, waiting till the Royal Procession had passed by. The Lord Mayor, indeed, and his attendants, were invited by the Master and Benchers of the Temple to come on shore, and were refreshed in the Temple-Hall.

“I made my way, as well as I could, through the crowd, to the Queen’s Arms Tavern, the corner of St. Paul’s Church-yard, kept by honest Bates, so remarkable for his good wines and good treatment in every other respect. Here a party of us had secured a room which commanded a complete view of both the Royal and City Processions. Mrs. Hemings was at Messrs. Carr

and Ibbertson's, upon Ludgate-hill, who, as well as their neighbours, Palmers and Fleetwood, had not only filled every window in their houses, but built a large scaffolding before their doors, for the accommodation of their friends. Every house, indeed, from Temple-bar to Guildhall, was crowded from top to bottom, and many had scaffoldings besides. Carpets and rich hangings were hung out on the fronts all the way along. And for the honour of the city I must observe, that contrary to what was practised at the Coronation, instead of letting out places to hire, and making money of provisions at advanced prices, the inhabitants (some few excepted) generously accommodated their friends and customers *gratis*, and entertained them in a most elegant manner: so that, though the Citizens' shops were shut, they might be said to have kept open house. The same was also done in all the streets from St. James's through which the Royal Cavalcade was to pass.

"This set out from the Palace about 12 o'clock; but (would you believe it?) by the mismanagement of those who should have taken care to clear the way of hackney-coaches and other obstructions, such long and frequent stops were made, that it was near four hours before the Royal Family got to friend Barclay's house, opposite to Bow-church, from whence they were to see the City Procession, in a balcony hung with crimson silk damask; by which delay my Lord Mayor was enabled to return the compliment to his Majesty, who was just as much in the dark, at the coming back of the Procession at the Coronation. As the Royal Family passed by our window, I counted between twenty and thirty coaches, belonging to them and their attendants, besides those of the Foreign Ambassadors, Officers of State, and the principal Nobility.

"The Royal Family proceeded in the following order:—

“His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by Guards.

“Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia, in the same manner.

“His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in a new state-coach, in the same manner. His Royal Highness’s coach was the most elegant of all, and instead of coronets at the corners, had a most superb gilt ducal coronet in the centre of the top.

“Their Royal Highnesses Prince William, Prince Henry, and Prince Frederick, in one coach, and in the same manner.

“Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

“Their Majesties in their state-coaches, preceded by the Earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the grenadier-guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse-guards.

“A scaffold was erected at the east end of St. Paul’s Church-yard, for the children of Christchurch-Hospital, being a Royal foundation, to pay their respects to their Majesties. As soon, therefore, as their Majesty’s coach came opposite, it made a stop, and the senior scholar of the Grammar-School in the Hospital, stepping up to the side of it, most humbly addressed the King in the following manner:—

Most August and Gracious Sovereign,

From the condescension and goodness which your Majesty displays towards even the meanest of your subjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience and duty which we poor orphans are permitted to present you.

Educated and supported by the munificence of a charity,

founded, enlarged, and protected by your Royal predecessors, with the warmest gratitude we acknowledge our inexpressible obligations to its bounty, and the distinguished happiness we have hitherto enjoyed under the constant patronage of former Princes. May this ever be our boast and our glory; Nor can we think we shall prefer our prayers in vain, whilst with earnest but humble supplications, we implore the patronage and protection of your Majesty.

To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may we presume, dread Sovereign, to add our most respectful congratulations on your auspicious marriage with your Royal Consort. Strangers to the disquietude which often dwells within the circle of a crown, long may your Majesties experience the heartfelt satisfaction of domestic life, in the uninterrupted possession of every endearment of the most tender union, every blessing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of Princes, your illustrious issue and descendants, formed by the example, and inheriting the virtues, of their great and good progenitors, continue to sway the British Sceptre to the latest posterity.

“As soon as he had finished, the boys, in a grand chorus, chaunted, *God save the King, Amen*. After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the King and Queen, who received them most graciously.

“But what was most remarkable were, the prodigious acclamations and tokens of affection shown by the populace to Mr. Pitt, who came in his chariot, accompanied by Earl Temple. At every stop, the mob clung about every part of the vehicle, hung upon the wheels, hugged his footmen, and even kissed his horses. There was an universal huzza; and the gentlemen at the windows, and in the balconies, waved their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. The same, I am informed, was done all the way he passed along.

“I need not trouble you with an account of the City Procession (which was now left at liberty to show itself), as it differed very little from that which you and I saw together, and has been seen for many years the same.

“The Lord Mayor’s state-coach was drawn by six

beautiful iron-gray horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with ribands, and all the Companies made a very grand appearance. But the Armourers and Braziers, the Skinners, and the Fishmongers' Companies, were the only Companies that had something like the pageants exhibited of old on the occasion. The first was marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in complete armour. The Skinners were distinguished by seven of their Company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian Princes. The Fishmongers' pageants consisted of a statue of St. Peter, finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect.

"The Procession having passed me, I posted away along the back lanes, to avoid the crowd, and got to Guildhall some time before the Lord Mayor could reach thither. I had procured a ticket, through the interest of Mr. ———, who was one of the Committee for managing the entertainment, and a *Mazarine*. You will wonder what this appellation can mean, and what new dignity our friend has arrived at. You must know it is a sort of nick-name given to the Common-councilmen, on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion.* When I had got in, I soon found out my friend, who informed me of the following particulars: he told me, that the doors of the Hall were opened at nine o'clock, for the private admission of such Ladies into the galleries, who were favoured by

* Sometime afterwards this dress was adopted instead of the black gowns which the members of the Common-Council formerly wore; and it was an allusion to the alteration, which was made in the Chorus to a political Song of 1766, (*Vide Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxxvi. p. 34), which was as follows:—

O London is the Town of Towns! O how improv'd a City!
Since chang'd her Common-Council's gowns, from Black to Blue so pretty!

the gentlemen of the Committee, and consequently got the best places: that at twelve they were again opened for the general reception of all who had a right to come in: that particularly at the entrance of Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, there was a loud and universal clap, which was continued for some time. The galleries presented a very brilliant show of Ladies; and among the company below, were all the Officers of State, the principal Nobility, and the Foreign Ambassadors, among whom I could not but particularly remark the rich and singular dresses of the Algerine and Tripoline Ambassador and his Son. It was past six before the Lord Mayor came in; when immediately dispositions were made for the reception of their Majesties and the Royal Family. The Sheriffs did not alight from their chariots, but went to Mr. Barclay's, to conduct the Royal Family to the Hall. A temporary passage (enclosed at the sides and top) had been made, leading to the Hall-gate, and this was lined by the *Mazarines*, many of them with candles in their hands; the Aldermen not on the Committee, in their scarlet gowns, stood across the Hall, to the steps leading to the King's Bench, and were supported by the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes in their hands. At the bottom of these steps stood the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Aldermen and Commoners who were of the Committee for conducting this entertainment, to receive each of the Royal Family as they came in.

“After waiting about half an hour in this order, came the Princess Amelia, then, at some intervals, the Duke of Cumberland, the three young Princes, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and Lady Augusta, and after that the Duke of York, all of them being received with great clapping, &c. They waited in the body of the Hall until their Majesties entered it. Notice being

now given that their Majesties' coach was near, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, with the Aldermen, advanced to the great door of the Hall, and waited there to receive them. At their Majesties' entrance, the Lord Mayor kneeling, presented the City Sword, which being returned, he carried it before the King, the Queen following with the Lady Mayoress behind her. The music had struck up, but was drowned in the acclamations of the company: in short, all was life and joy; even their giantships, Gog and Magog, seemed to be almost animated.

“ Their Majesties were pleased, with wonderful condescension, to return the compliments that were paid to them, and, in express terms, declared their admiration at the splendour and magnificence that every where surrounded them, as had also the rest of the Royal Family. The Committee then conducted the Royal Family to the Council-chamber, the Commoners thereof going first, the Aldermen next; after them came the Duke of Cumberland and the four Princes; then the Great Officers, with white staffs; then his Majesty, the Queen, the Princess Dowager, Lady Augusta, Princess Amelia, and followed by the Queen's attendants, &c. Their Majesties being entered the Council-chamber, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made the compliments of the City in a speech; the Aldermen's ladies and daughters were presented, and had the honour to be saluted by his Majesty, and to kiss the Queen's hand; and the number of City Knights were encreased, by the honour of knighthood being conferred on the two Sheriffs, Messrs. Nash and Cartwright, and the Lord Mayor's brother, heretofore Mr. Thomas Fludyer. After staying here for about half an hour, the Royal Family returned into the Hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the hustings, where a table was provided for them. It is where you have seen the

drawing of the lottery. This table was set off with a variety of emblematic ornaments, beyond description elegant, and a superb canopy was placed over their Majesties' heads, at the upper end. It was almost nine before the dinner (or rather supper) was served up to the Royal Family, who all sat at the same table, and no other person with them. One particular I cannot help acquainting you with, viz. that the ladies in waiting upon the Queen had claimed a kind of right, by custom, to dine at the same table with her Majesty: but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my Lady Mayoress's tables, which were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's Bench. Other ladies of distinction not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the Town Clerk's house. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and their Ladies, had a table spread for them at the lower hustings. A table for the Privy-Counsellors, Ministers of State, and others of the Nobility, was on the right hand as you ascend the upper hustings; another for the Foreign Ministers on the left. At the upper end of each of these two last-mentioned tables was placed half a side of roast-beef, in one of which was stuck a flag with the Royal Arms; and in the other a flag with those of the City. The Mazarines (I have already explained the term to you) were not overlooked by those of their brethren, who had no small share in conducting the whole of this entertainment, for they had eight tables (as well as I can recollect) allotted to them in the body of the Hall, at the end where my Lord Mayor's table was. The Judges, Serjeants, &c. dined in the old Council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the Court of Common-Pleas. I should enclose you a topographical map, in order for your rightly understanding the various places of action; but let it suffice to tell

you, that the ground was properly marked out, and the commissaries were much more than not deficient in providing the alimentary supplies for each party.

“The seven Aldermen of the Committee set on the dishes, and attended the Royal table. The Lord Mayor stood behind the King, as we may say, in quality of Chief Butler, while the Lady Mayoresse waited on her Majesty in the same capacity, but were, soon after the Royal Family were seated, desired by their Majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, beside the dessert. To say that it was elegant, sumptuous, and all that, is saying something and nothing; it is but justice to acquaint you, that the Committee were wholly disinterested, and took care that every bottle of wine should have the name of the person who served it pasted on the side, with an intent, as we may reasonably presume, to be a check upon the venders, as also that every one might have the liberty of calling for this or that person's wine, whichever he liked best.

“When the second course was bringing on to the Royal table, the Common Crier, standing before the Royal table, demanded silence, and then proclaimed aloud, that his Majesty drank to the health and prosperity of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the city of London, and the trade thereof; and added thereto, that her Majesty also drank confirming the same, whereupon the band of music immediately played the march in Judas Maccabæus, accompanied by the side drum.

“The Common Crier then came to the Lord Mayor's table, at the lower end of the Hall, and the music ceasing, he again demanded silence, and proclaimed that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, drank health, long life, and a prosperous reign, to our most gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, upon

which the music immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handel's Coronation Anthem, *God save the King*, &c. The music again ceasing, the Common Crier demanding silence a third time, and proclaimed that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, drank health and long life to our gracious Queen Charlotte, upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the Royal Family were in order drank at my Lord Mayor's and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious public manner.

"I must not forget to tell you, that the grand service of plate at the King's table was entirely new, and made by Mr. Gilpin. The City exchanged with him their old plate for his new, to do honour to this grand occasion.

"Their Majesties, with the Royal Family, retired directly after their repast, to the Council-chamber, where they had their tea. In the mean time every thing was removed; and the hustings where they dined, the floor of which had been covered with rich carpeting, was again covered afresh, and prepared for the ball which was to ensue. On the return of their Majesties, and as soon as they were seated under their canopy, the ball was opened by the Duke of York and Lady Mayoress. Other minuets succeeded, by the younger branches of the Royal Family with Ladies of Distinction. It was now about twelve o'clock, when his Majesty signified his intention of going; and the hurry and confusion without doors, in bringing up the carriages, rendering it impossible for the Royal Family to observe the same order in returning as in coming to the City, the Procession back was consequently irregular. Their Majesties waited half an hour before their coach could be got up, and after their departure the Princess Dowager was several minutes in the temporary passage, (nor could she be prevailed on to return into the Hall),

waiting for her's. The rest of the Royal Family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the Lord Mayor, with the Sword of State carried before him, the Sheriffs and Gentlemen of the Committee, conducting them to the Hall gate. Their Majesties did not reach St. James's till two. In going under the gateway, one of the glasses of their coach was broke by the roof of a sentry-box, but happily no mischief followed.

"His Majesty and the Queen were pleased to do singular honour to Sir Samuel Fludyer, Lord Mayor, at their departure, as well as to the Lady Mayoress.

"The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

"The Queen's easy, elegant, and condescending behaviour, made an impression on the whole company, and the joy on seeing our young and beloved Sovereign so completely happy in his Royal Consort, might easily be read in every countenance.

"Upon the whole, it must be confessed that this entertainment at Guildhall, as well for the magnificence and profusion that attended it, as for the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted, did great honour to the metropolis. Champagne, Burgundy, and other valuable wines, were to be had every where, and nothing was so scarce as water. Even the Ladies in the galleries had an excellent collation provided for them, to go to as they pleased, in a separate apartment. His Majesty himself was pleased to declare, that to be elegantly entertained, he must come into the City. The Foreign Ministers in general expressed their wonder; and one of them said, in French, that this entertainment was only fit for one King to give to another.

"The houses were illuminated in all the streets, both in the City and Westminster, leading to St.

James's: and some of them were adorned with curious transparent devices of the initial letters of their Majesties' names, and of lamps so disposed as to represent a crown, particularly Mr. Adams's, his Majesties' Optician; but, all manner of dangerous and noisy fire-works were strictly forbidden.

"You will hardly believe, that the crowd in some places was very near as great at the return of the Royal Family as at their coming.

"Mr. Pitt, too, was attended with the same acclamations all along, quite to his own house.

BILL OF FARE,

*As served up at the Royal Table in Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's-day,
by Messrs. Horton and Birch.*

KING AND QUEEN.—Each four services and removes.

First Service.—Consisting of tureens, fish, venison, &c. nine dishes.

Second Service.—A fine roast, Ortolans, quails, knots, ruffs, pea-chicks, &c. nine dishes.

Third Service.—Consisting of vegetable and made dishes, green pease, green morelles, green truffles, cardoons, &c. eleven dishes.

Fourth Service.—Curious ornaments in pasty, jellies, blanc-manges, cakes, &c. nine dishes.

Eight of the Royal Family.—Four on the right hand of the King, and four on the left.—Each four services before them, as follow:—

First Service.—Consisting of Venison, turtle, soups, fish of every sort, viz. Dories, mullets, turbot, blets, tench, soles, &c. seven dishes.

Second Service.—Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, snipes, partridges, pheasants, &c. seven dishes.

Third Service.—Vegetables and made dishes, green peas, artichokes, ducks, tongues, fat livers, &c. nine dishes.

Fourth Service.—Curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, jellies and blanc-manges, in variety of shapes, figures, and colours—nine dishes.

On the table between each service was placed near 100 cold ornaments, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various kinds of shell fish of different colours.

Hot and cold dishes 414.—The dessert not included.

DESCRIPTION

OF

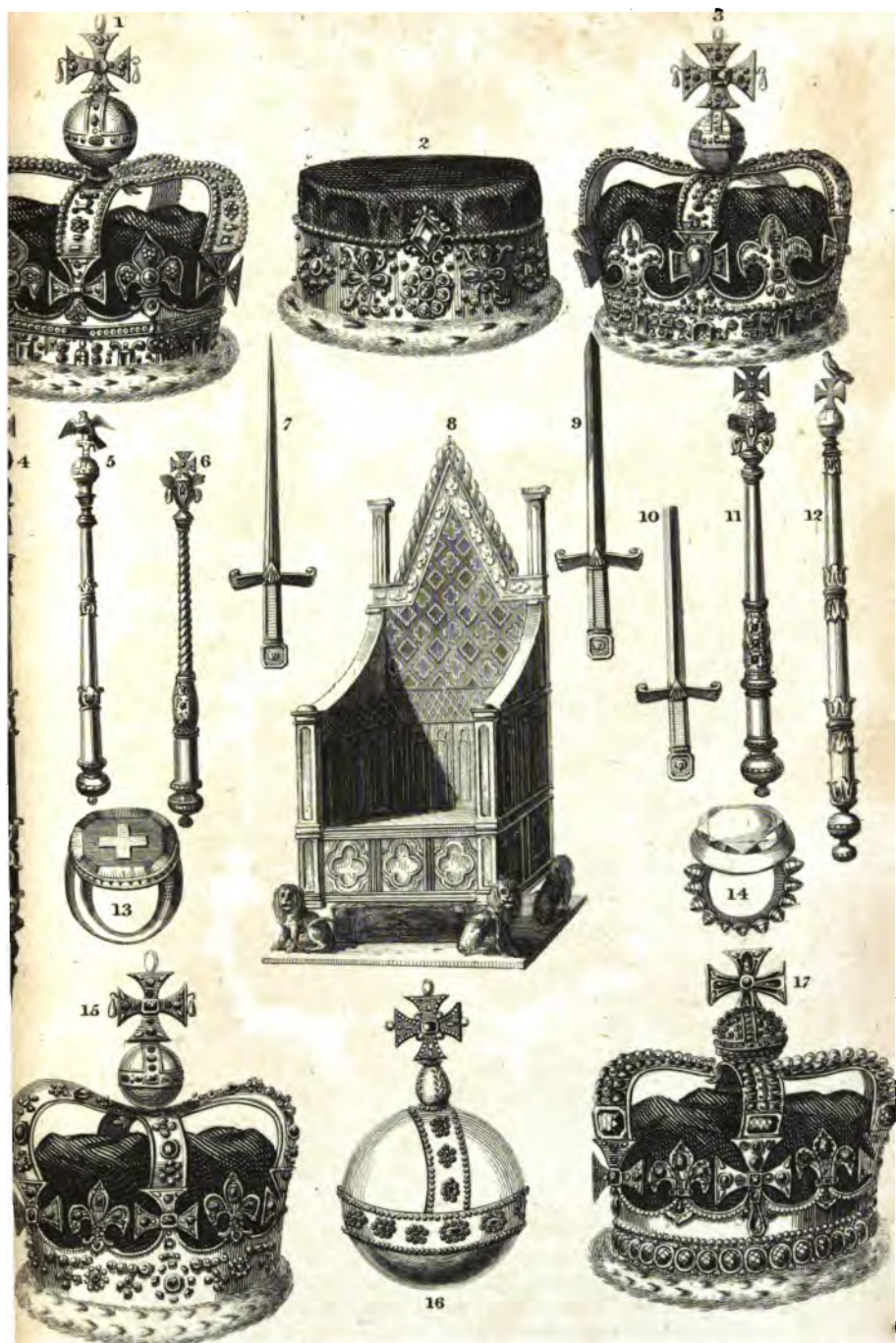
THE REGALIA, ROYAL ROBES, CORONETS, DRESSES OF
THE NOBILITY,

AND OTHER CEREMONIAL CORONATION HABITS.

THE present Regalia of England is not of any very remote antiquity, for, in the Wars of King Charles the First's reign, the former Crowns, &c. were either lost, sold, or destroyed; and on these accounts, for the Coronation of his Son, those which are now used, were first manufactured. The Regalia, collectively speaking, consists of five Crowns, as many Sceptres, four Swords, two Rings, one golden Orb, one pair of golden Spurs, various splendid Robes, and a golden Vessel and Spoon for the Anointing;—all which it is intended in this place particularly to describe.

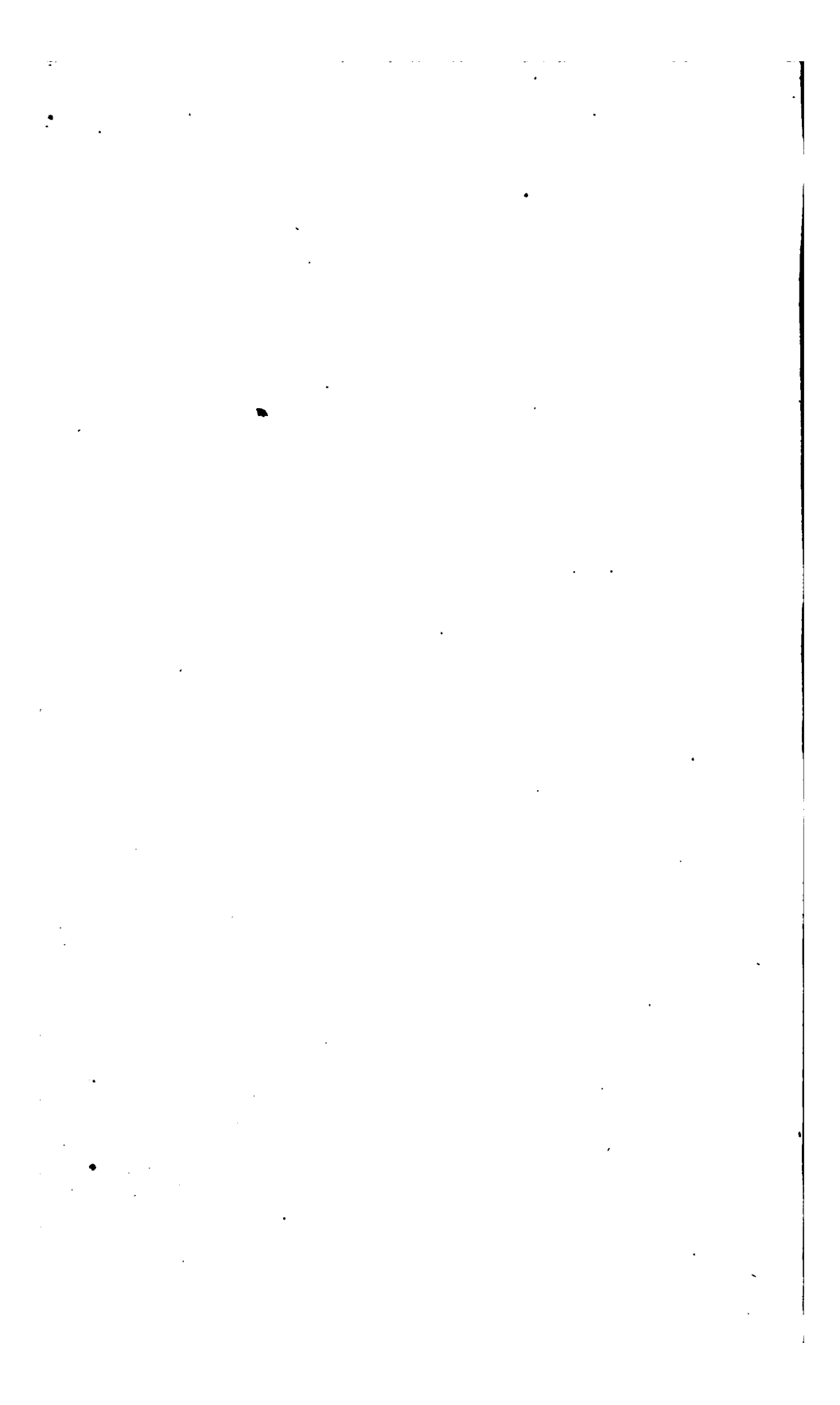
The first and principal Diadem, denominated *St. Edward's Crown*, with which his Majesty is invested, is so called in commemoration of the ancient one, which was kept in Westminster Abbey till the beginning of the great Rebellion, when, with the rest of the Regalia, it was sacriligiously taken away. It is a very rich Imperial Crown of gold, embellished with pearls and precious stones of various kinds, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, with a mound of gold on the top of it, encircled with a band of the same, embellished also with precious stones; and upon the mound a cross*

* All the Crosses which decorate the English Crowns are of that kind which are termed in heraldry *Pattée*; i. e. narrow in the centre, and expanding at the four ends. Guillim derives the word from the Latin, *Patula*, which signifies broad, open, or expanded. The word *Mound* is an heraldic expression for a globe, and is derived from the French, *Monde*, the world.



ANCIENT CORONATION CHAIR AND REGALIA OF ENGLAND

LONDON. Published 15th March 1820. by John Major 18. Skinner Street.



of gold, decorated in a similar manner, having three very large oval pearls, one at the top of the cross, and two others pendant at the sides of it. This Crown is composed, as all those of England are, of four crosses, and as many fleurs de lis, upon a rim or circle of gold, all embellished with precious stones, from the tops of which crosses arise four circular bars, or arches, which meet at the top, and at the intersection is the pedestal, whereon is fixed the mound. The cap, within the Crown, is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, thickly powdered in three rows. (*Vide plate 4, fig. 1.*)

The *Crown of State*, is so called, because it is worn by the King at all such times as he comes in state to the Parliament-House, and also on his return to Westminster-Hall. It is very magnificent, being embellished with several large rose and table diamonds,* and other precious stones, besides a great number of pearls; but it is most remarkable for a particularly large ruby, set in the middle of one of the four crosses, esteemed worth ten thousand pounds, as also that the mound is one entire stone, of a sea-water green colour, known by the name of an *Aqua-marina*.† The cap is also of purple velvet, lined and turned up as the former. (*Fig. 3.*)

The *Queen's Circlet*, which her Majesty wore in the proceeding to her Coronation, is a rim or circle of gold,

* Jewellers have given to diamonds various names alluding to the manner in which they are cut. *Table* is an expression used when a diamond is made perfectly flat on the top, and it also signifies the principal face. The word *Rose* is applied to those stones which are flat beneath, but have the upper part cut into several angles, which usually terminate in a point.

† *Aqua marina*, i. e. the water of the sea, a name given by jewellers to the precious stone called a Beryl, on account of its colour. This stone, which is very rarely to be met with of the size mentioned above, is found in the East Indies, about the gold mines in Peru, and sometimes in Silesia, in Germany.

richly adorned with large diamonds, beautifully set with a string of pearls round the upper edge. The cap is purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, richly powdered. (*Fig. 2.*)

The *Queen's Crown*, wherewith her Majesty was crowned, is a rich Imperial Crown of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with precious stones of other kinds, and some pearls. It is composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, with bars or arches, and a mound and cross on the top of the arches, after the same manner as the King's Imperial Crowns, differing from them only in size, being lesser and lighter. The cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, or Minever pure, richly powdered. (*Fig. 15.*)

The *Queen's rich Crown*, which her Majesty wore in her return to Westminster Hall, is likewise of gold, but so splendidly embellished with diamonds and pearls, that scarcely any of the metal is visible. It is also an Imperial Crown, composed of crosses and fleurs de lis, with arches and a mound, as is her Majesty's other Crown. The cap is purple velvet, lined with rich white Florence taffeta, turned up and richly powdered with ermine. The whole value of this Diadem, as it has been used at former Coronations, has been computed at one hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred pounds sterling.* (*Fig. 17.*)

The five Sceptres are as follow :—

St. Edward's Staff, in length four feet eleven inches and a half, is a staff or Sceptre of gold, having a foot of steel, about four inches and a quarter in length, with a mound, and cross at the top; the ornaments are also

* The following is an estimate of the value of the different jewels which are contained in this magnificent Diadem :—

of gold, and the diameter of it is upwards of three quarter of an inch. (*Fig. 4.*)

The *King's Sceptre with the Dove*, is a Sceptre of gold, in length three feet seven inches, three inches in circumference at the handle, and two inches and a quarter round at the top. The pomel is decorated with a circle, or fillet, of table diamonds, and in several places with precious stones of all sorts, and the mound at the top is embellished with a band or fillet of rose diamonds. Upon the Mound is a small Jerusalem Cross,* whereon is fixed a dove, with wings expanded, as the emblem of Mercy. (*Fig. 5.*)

The *King's Sceptre with the Cross*, or Sceptre Royal, is likewise of gold, the handle plain, and the upper part

Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1500 each	£30,000
Two large centre diamonds £2000 each	4,000
Fifty-four smaller diamonds placed at the angles of the former....	100
Four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds.....	12,000
Four large diamonds on the tops of the crosses	40,000
Twelve diamonds contained in the fleurs de lis	10,000
Eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same	2,000
Pearls, diamonds, &c. on the arches and crosses	10,000
One hundred and forty-one diamonds on the mound	500
Twenty-six diamonds on the upper cross	3,000
Two circles of pearls about the rim'.....	300
	£111,900

Notwithstanding such an uncommon mass of jewellery, independent of the gold, velvet cap, ermine, &c. this Crown weighs only nineteen ounces ten pennyweights. It measures seven inches in height from the gold circle to the upper cross, and its diameter at the rim is five inches.

* *Jerusalem Crosses* may be considered as of two distinct kinds; namely, that alluded to in the text, which has its lower limb longer than the others, and which is sometimes called a *Cross Calvary*; and another sort which is equal, but spread out at the extremities, denominated, in heraldry, a *Cross Potent*. This latter, with four smaller Crosses inserted in the quarters, was adopted by Godfrey of Boulogne, the first Christian King of Jerusalem, from whence its name has been derived.

wreathed: it is in length two feet nine inches and a quarter, and is of the same thickness as the former. The pomel at the lower part is enriched with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds; and the space of five inches and a half in length, above the handle, is elegantly embossed and embellished with similar precious stones. The top rises into a fleur de lis, with six leaves, of which three are upright, and the other three hanging down, all enriched with precious stones: out of the fleur de lis issues a mound made of an amethyst, set round with table diamonds, and upon the mound a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, and a large table diamond in the centre. (*Fig. 6.*)

The *Queen's Sceptre, with the Cross*, is also of gold, adorned with diamonds and other valuable jewels, being in length two feet ten inches, with a mound and cross at the top, issuing out of a fleur-de-lis; it is like the King's in its embellishments, only smaller, not wreathed, nor altogether so thick. (*Fig. 11.*)

The *Queen's Ivory Rod*, is a sceptre of white ivory, in length three feet one inch and a half; the pomel and ornaments are of gold, as is also the mound and cross at the top, but the dove on the top of the cross is enamelled with white; the circumference at the lower part is about two inches, and at the top about an inch and a half. (*Fig. 12.*)

The four Swords consist firstly, of

The *Sword of State*, which is a large two-handed Sword, having a splendid scabbard of crimson velvet, decorated with gold plates of the Royal Badges in order as follow. Up at the point is the Orb or Mound, then the Royal Crest of a Lion standing on an Imperial Crown; lower down, are a Portcullis, Harp, Thistle, Fleur de lis, and Rose; nearer the hilt is the Portcullis repeated; next are the Royal Arms and Supporters; and, lastly, the Harp, Thistle, &c. occur over again. The other

side of the Scabbard is exactly the same. The handle and pomel of the Sword are embossed with similar devices in silver gilt, and the cross is formed of the Royal Supporters, the Lion and Unicorn, having a Rose within a laurel, between them on one side, and a Fleur de lis encircled in the same manner upon the other.

Curtana, or the pointless Sword, representing the Sword of Mercy, is the principal in dignity, of the three Swords which are borne naked before the King at the Coronation. It is a broad bright Sword, of which the length of the blade is thirty-two inches, the breadth almost two inches, the handle, which is covered with fine gold wire, is four inches long, and the pomel an inch and three quarters, which, with the cross, is plain steel gilt; the length of the cross is almost eight inches. The Scabbard belonging to it is covered with a rich brocaded cloth of tissue, with gilt ornaments. (Fig. 10.)

The *Sword of Spiritual Justice*, or, as it is commonly called, the Second Sword, is pointed, but somewhat obtuse. The length of the blade is forty inches, the breadth an inch and a half, the handle as before (covered with gold wire), is four inches long, and the pomel an inch and three quarters deep. The length of the cross is almost eight inches, which is plain steel gilt, as before; and the scabbard in all respects is similar to the former. (Fig. 9.)

The *Sword of Justice of the Temporality*, or third sword, is sharp pointed; the length of the handle is four inches, the pomel an inch and three quarters, and the cross seven inches and a half: the scabbard, in all respects, is like the two former. (Fig. 7.)

The two Rings consist of

The *King's Coronation Ring*, which is of plain gold, with a large table ruby violet, on which a plain cross, or Cross of St. George, is beautifully enchased. (Fig. 13.)

The *Queen's Coronation Ring* is likewise gold, with

a large table ruby set therein, and sixteen other small rubies set round about the ring, of which those next to the setting are the largest, the rest diminishing in proportion. (*Fig. 14.*)

The *Orb, Mound, or Globe*, which was put into his Majesty's hand immediately before his being Crowned, and which he bore in his left hand upon his return into Westminster-Hall, is a ball of gold of six inches diameter, encompassed with a band of the same, embellished with roses of diamonds encircling other precious stones, and edged about with pearl. On the top is a very large amethyst, of a violet or purple colour, near an inch and a half in height, of an oval form; and which being encompassed with four silver wires, becomes the pedestal, of a splendid cross of gold, of three inches and a quarter in height, and three inches in breadth, set very close with diamonds, having, in the middle, a sapphire on one side, and an emerald on the other. It is also embellished with four large pearls in the angles of the cross, near the centre, and three more at the ends of it. The whole height of the Orb and cross is eleven inches. (*Fig. 16.*)

The *Spurs*, called the great golden spurs, are elaborately wrought, both round the outer edge, and at the buckle and fastenings. They have no rowels, but end in an ornamented point, being of that kind which are denominated prick Spurs.

The Robes which are of the same age as the Crowns, &c. already described, are principally as follow:—

The *Mantle, Dalmatica, or open Pall*,* otherwise called the Imperial Pall, was, at one period, a piece of

* *A Pall*, was a habit anciently worn by persons of the highest rank only, but the word also signifies a part of the dress of an Archbishop, shaped like a Y, and decorated with small crosses. This Robe is likewise termed *Dalmatica*, because such a garment was first used in the city of Dalmatia.

rich embroidery, with golden eagles; but being, in the time of the Civil-Wars, with all the rest of the Regalia, except the Ampulla and spoon, carried away, a very rich gold and purple brocaded tissue is made use of instead. The ground, or outside, is shot with gold thread, brocaded with gold and silver, with large and small flowers of the same frosted; all the ornaments and flowers are edged about with purple, or deep mazarine blue.

The *Supertunica*, *Surcoat*, or *Close Pall*, is a coat with plain sleeves, of a very thick and rich cloth of gold tissue, shot with gold, and ornamented with flowers of the same; brocaded and frosted, without either silk or velvet. The length behind is about four feet; and in front a yard and a quarter, having only one division, which forms it into two skirts, each skirt being a yard and a half, so that the whole width at the lower part is three yards. To this belongs a belt, or girdle, made of the same cloth of tissue, lined with a white watered tabby, with a gold buckle, &c. to which clasps of the same are affixed for the Sword with which the King is girded.

The *Armilla*,* is made of the same cloth of tissue as the *Supertunica*, and is lined with crimson Florence sarcenet. The length of it is about an ell, and the breadth of it three inches, with two double ribands at each end, of crimson taffeta, viz. two at the corners of the ends to tie it below the elbows, and two a little higher for tying it above them.

The *Colobium Sindonis*,† or *Surplice*, is without

* This word literally signifies a Bracelet or Jewel to be worn either upon the arm or the wrist.

† These names are originally derived from two Greek words, signifying a short linen dress; although the noun *Σινδωνος*, sometimes means a sepulchral covering for the dead. In the seventh chapter of the spurious gospel of Nicodemus, the cloth in which Joseph of Arimathea wrapped the body of Christ, is called *Syndonia*, from the name of the Knight's daughter who worked it.

sleeves, and is the last garment put upon the King after the Anointing; it is made of very fine white cambric, and is in length somewhat deeper than the Supertunica. It is laced about the neck, round the arm-holes, or opening of the shoulders, down the breast, up the slits of the sides, and round the lowest part, with fine white Flanders lace surfiled on very full.

The *Surcoat* of rich crimson satin, is made like the Supertunica or close pall, and consists of about the same dimensions; the lining is crimson Florence sarcenet.

The *Buskins* are made of the same cloth of tissue as the Supertunica, and lined with crimson Florence sarcenet; the height of them is eighteen inches, the compass at the top fifteen inches, and the length from the heel to the toe is eleven inches.

The *Sandals* are made with a dark-coloured leather sole, and a wooden heel, covered with red leather; the bands (of which two go over the foot, and the third behind the heel) are of cloth of tissue, lined with crimson taffeta, as is also the inside of the sole. The length of the Sandal is ten inches.

The *Ampulla*,* which contains the Holy Oil, is in the form of an eagle, with the wings expanded, standing on a pedestal, all of pure gold, finely chased. The head unscrews at the middle of the neck, for the convenience of putting in the Oil, and the vessel being entirely hollow, it is poured out into the spoon through the point of the beak. The weight of the whole is nearly eight or ten ounces, and the cavity of the body is capable of containing about six ounces.

The *Anointing Spoon* is likewise of pure gold, with four pearls set in the broadest part of the handle; the bowl of the spoon is finely chased both within and with-

* *Ampulla*, in Latin, signifies an oblong Bottle, or Cruet.

out, and, by its extreme thinness, appears to be very ancient.

King Edward's Chair (commonly called St. Edward's Chair) is an ancient seat of solid hard wood, with back and sides of the same, variously painted, in which the Kings of Scotland were in former periods constantly crowned: but having been brought out of that kingdom by King Edward I. in the year 1296, after he had totally overcome John Baliol, King of Scots, it has ever since remained in the Abbey of Westminster, and has been the Royal Chair in which the succeeding Kings and Queens of this Realm have been inaugurated. It is in height six feet seven inches, in breadth at the bottom thirty-eight inches, and in depth twenty-four inches: from the seat to the bottom is twenty-five inches, the breadth of the seat within the sides is twenty-eight inches, and the depth eighteen inches. At nine inches from the ground is a board, supported at the four corners by as many lions. Between the seat and this board is enclosed a stone, commonly called Jacob's, or the Fatal Marble Stone, which is an oblong of about twenty-two inches in length, thirteen inches broad, and eleven inches deep, of a steel colour, mixed with some veins of red. History relates, that it is the stone whereon the Patriarch Jacob laid his head in the plain of Luz.* It is also added that it was brought to Brigantia, in the kingdom of Gallicia, in Spain, in which place Gathol, King

* Vide Genesis, Chap. xxviii. verse 10. "And Jacob went out from Beer-sheba, and went toward Haran.

11. And he lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was set: *and he took of the stones of the place, and put them for his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep.*

18. And Jacob rose up early in the morning, *and took the stone he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it.*

19. And he called the name of that place Beth-el: but the name of that city was called Luz at the first."

of Scots, sat on it as his Throne. Thence it was conveyed into Ireland by Simon Brech, who was King of Scots, about seven hundred years before Christ's time; from thence into Scotland by King Fergus, about three hundred and seventy years afterwards; and in the year 850, it was placed in the Abbey of Scone, in the Sheriffdom of Perth, by King Kenneth, who caused it to be enclosed in this wooden chair, and a prophetic verse to be engraved, of which the following is a translation—

Should Fate not fail, where'er this stone is found,
The Scots shall Monarchs of that Realm be crowned.

This is the more remarkable, by its having been fulfilled in the person of King James the First, grandfather to the Princess Sophia, Electress Dowager of Hanover, grandmother to King George the Second, who was grandfather to his late Majesty, King George the Third.

This antique Regal Chair having (together with the golden Sceptre and Crown of Scotland), been solemnly offered by King Edward the First, to St. Edward the Confessor, in the year 1297, (from whence it derives the appellation of St. Edward's Chair) has ever since been kept in the Chapel called by his name, with a tablet affixed to it, whereon several Latin verses are written, in the old English character. (*Vide plate 4, fig. 8.*)

Beside the Royal Crowns and Robes, there are others also to be prepared, according to the Earl Marshal's Orders, for the various degrees of the Nobility, expressive of their rank in the Kingdom. The Barons of England, who constitute the lowest part of the Peerage, had formerly neither Coronets nor velvet robes, but only a cap of scarlet edged with fur, and a habit of cloth of the same colour. In the thirteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, he issued a grant, permitting them to use the Coronet which they now wear; and

which consists of a plain circle of gold, having six pearls* set upon the upper rim, the lower part of the circle edged with Ermine, and the whole surmounted by a cap of crimson velvet, with a tuft and tassel of gold. At the Coronation of King James the Second, in 1684, the Barons petitioned for Robes conformable to their Coronets, and accordingly a grant was issued, stating, that for the future their Robes should be of crimson velvet, with capes and edgings of white Minever, and two rows of Ermine, as a distinction.

A Viscount, which is the next degree upwards, has for his Coronet a circle of gold, richly chased, edged with Ermine, and sixteen pearls, placed on the rim, with a cap and tassel similar to a Baron's. His Robes are also of crimson velvet, lined with white sarsenet, with white fur capes, and two doublings and a half of spotted Ermine.

The Coronet of an Earl is a circle as before, richly chased, having eight pearls raised upon high points of gold, which spring out of the upper rim, with an equal number of strawberry leaves, formed of the same metal, standing upon lower points between them. It has also a doubling of Ermine, cap, and tassel, as already described. An Earl's mantle is similar to the former, except that it has three guards of Ermine.

A Marquis's Coronet differs from an Earl's in the number of pearls and strawberry leaves, and in the manner of placing them. It consists of four of each ornament placed alternately, on short equal points, with the same doubling, cap, and tassel. The Robes have three guards and a half of Ermine.

A Duke's Coronet is formed of eight golden strawberry leaves only, raised on short points of the same

* These ornaments are both denominated and painted as pearls, but in the Coronets themselves they are made of silver.

height above the rim; the fur, cap, and tassels, are the same as before. The Robes belonging to this degree have four rows of Ermine.

It has been mentioned that some of the golden circles are richly chased or embossed, and this probably gave rise to the idea that they were to be set round with various kinds of precious stones. In consequence of this error, it is not uncommon for the Earl Marshal to issue his order at a Coronation, peremptorily forbidding all artists to make use of such decorations. The following is a specimen of such an order, published at the Coronation of King George the First.

THE LORD MARSHAL'S ORDER.

In Pursuance of an Order of the *Lords Justice's* in Council, dated the eighth of *September* last past. These are to give notice to all the Peers of *Great Britain*, who are to attend his *Majesty* in the Royal Proceeding to his Coronation, upon *Wednesday*, the twentieth day of this instant *October*, that they, and every of them, forbear to set or use any *Jewels*, or *Precious stones*, in their Coronets.

And least coachmakers, carvers, *embroiderers*, *painters*, or other artificers, do presume (both upon coaches, and in making the coronets for this present Coronation) to raise the *Pearls* of the Baron's Coronets upon *pins* or *spikes*, (whereas they ought to lie flat upon the *Rim* or *Ring* of the Coronet;) This is to warn all such workmen from the like error; and to enjoin and order them, to take care to make all such Coronets exactly as they are allowed to be worn by the grant of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

And it is also ordered, that no person whatsoever that shall be present at the said Coronation, either attending the Proceeding, or as Spectators, do appear in a mourning habit for that day.

I do hereby appoint John Nutt, Printer in the Savoy, to print this Order; and that no other person do presume to print the same.

6. October, 1714.

SUFFOLK, M.

But Robes, as well as Coronets, are regulated by the Earl Marshal's Orders at every Coronation; those

issued previous to the Crowning of King George the Second, after having detailed the differences of the various mantles already described, thus proceeds concerning the other parts of the Peeresses dresses:—

“The Surcoats, or Kirtles, to be all of crimson velvet, close-bodied, and clasped before, edged or bordered with Minever pure, two inches broad, and scolloped down the sides from below the girdle, and sloped away into a train proportionable to the length of the Robe or Mantle for each degree; * viz. about a third part thereof; the sleeve of the Surcoats also to be of crimson velvet, about five inches deep, scolloped at the bottom, edged with Minever pure, and fringed with gold or silver.

“The caps of their Coronets to be all of crimson velvet, turned up with Ermine, with a button and tassel of gold or silver on the top, suitable to the fringe of their sleeves.

“The Petticoats to be of cloth of silver, or any other white stuff, either laced or embroidered, according to each person’s fancy.

“The Mantles to hang back, being fastened on each shoulder with cordons of silver or gold, suitable to their fringe, with tassels of the same hanging down on each side of the waist.

“The Surcoats, or Kirtles, to open before, that the Petticoats may appear.”

It is common at Coronations for the Knights of the different English Orders, not being Peers, to wear their respective full-dress habits; but at the last Coronation, none of the Knights of the Garter being Commoners,

* The length of a train was regulated by the rank of the wearer; thus, that of a Baroness might lay three feet on the ground, a Viscountess’s might have one of a yard and a quarter, a Countess’s was a yard and a half, a Marchioness’s a yard and three quarters, and a Duchess’s two yards.

they wore only the collar of the Order over their crimson velvet mantles. This Collar is of gold, and consists of twenty-five roses of red enamel, surrounded by blue garters, on which appear the motto of the Order in gold. Between each of the garters is a golden love-knot, with which they are connected. To the centre of the Collar is suspended the figure of St. George slaying the Dragon, which is also made of gold, enamelled in proper colours, and not unfrequently set with diamonds, or wholly composed of precious stones.

The Knights of the Bath, who walked in the foregoing Procession, wore the full-dress of their Order; which consisted of a surcoat of white satin, and over it a mantle of crimson satin lined with white, and tied at the neck with a cordon of crimson silk and gold, with gold tassels. On the left shoulder of this mantle was embroidered an eight-pointed silver star, having in the centre three Imperial Crowns of gold, with the motto; *Tria Juncta in Uno*, in letters of the same, on a crimson circle round them. They wore also hats of white silk, ornamented with a standing plume of Ostrich feathers of the same colour, buskins of white kid, gold spurs, and gold-hilted Swords, in white leather scabbards. The Collars of this Order were of gold, and were composed of nine Imperial Crowns, and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, properly enamelled, issuing from a Sceptre. The whole were linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white. The badges which were suspended to these collars, consisted of an oval medal of gold, on which were a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a Sceptre, as before, encircled with the motto of the Order.

There were not, in the last Coronation, any Knights of the Thistle under the degree of Peers; and therefore only the Collar of the Order was worn by such Noblemen as were members of it. This Collar, like those

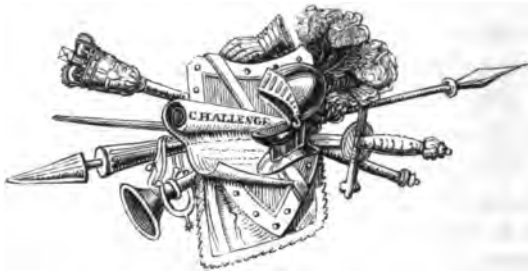
already described, is of gold, formed into thistles and sprigs of rue, properly enamelled; to the centre of which is suspended the badge, which consists of the figure of St. Andrew, bearing before him the Cross of his Martyrdom; the whole enamelled on rays of gold.

The dresses of the Heraldic Officers added, also, considerable splendour to the other ceremonial costume. These consisted of Tabards or Surcoats, on which his Majesty's Arms were richly embroidered. The word Tabard, which still signifies a gown in some parts of Germany and Belgium, here denotes a sort of sleeveless coat, with wings which fold over the arms; on every part of which garment the Royal Ensigns are depicted in their proper colours. Different materials are used for these dresses, according to the rank of the Officer by whom they are worn: as, those for the Kings of Arms, are made of velvet and cloth of gold, those for the Heralds of damask, and those for the Pursuivants of satin. They are all lined with crimson silk or taffeta, and fastened by ribands. The Kings and Heralds wear also Collars of S.S.* which are made of silver, gilded for the former, and plain for the latter, of these Officers. The collar itself consists of several S shaped ornaments linked together, and at the two centres are badges consisting of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, enamelled in their proper colours. A golden Collar somewhat similar to this, is worn by the Lords-Mayors of London, but in the latter a love-knot, and a red rose enclosing a white one, are set between every two S.S; and, on either side of the Jewel, at the breast, is a portcullis.

* It is supposed that these Collars were first made in honour of St. Simplicius, a Senator, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian, in the year 287. They were originally used by a society, which bore the name of the Saint, although they were formed very differently from the above description.

This Jewel, or badge, consists of the City Arms and supporters, in enamel, set round with Diamonds.

The Kings of Arms are also entitled to wear Crowns, which consist of a plain circle of gold, on which are raised sixteen upright leaves, eight of them being shorter than the other. Round the circle are the words, "MISERERE MEI DEUS;" the Coronet is turned up with Ermine, and surmounted by a crimson velvet cap, with a tuft and tassel of gold.



LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

Consulted as Authorities for the preceding Account of the Coronation of their late Majesties.

The History of the Coronation of the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Excellent Monarch, James II. and of his Royal Consort, Queen Mary, by Francis Sandford, Esq. Lancaster Herald of Arms. London, 1687. Folio.

An Account of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England; viz. King James II. and his Royal Consort; King William III. and Queen Mary; Queen Anne; King George I; and King George II. and Queen Caroline. London, 1760. Quarto.

Orders to be observed on Tuesday, the 22d of September, being the day appointed for their Majesties' Coronation, in pursuance of an Order in Council. London, 1761. Folio.

The Form of the Proceeding to the Royal Coronation of their Most Excellent Majesties KING GEORGE III. and QUEEN CHARLOTTE. From Westminster-Hall, to the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, at Westminster. On Tuesday, the 22d day of September, 1761. London, 1761. Folio.

The Form and Order of the Service that is to be performed, and of the Ceremonies that are to be observed in the Coronation of their Majesties KING GEORGE III. and QUEEN CHARLOTTE, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. On Tuesday, the 22d of September, 1761. London, 1761. Quarto.

An Account of the Ceremonies observed at the Coronation of our Most Gracious Sovereign GEORGE III. and his Royal Consort QUEEN CHARLOTTE. On Tuesday, the 22d of September, London, 1761. Quarto.

A Sermon preached at the Coronation of KING GEORGE III. and QUEEN CHARLOTTE, in the Abbey Church of Westminster, September 22, 1761. By Robert, Lord Bishop of Sarum. Published by His MAJESTY'S Special Command. London, 1761. Quarto.

The Court and City Register, for the Years 1760—1762, London. 18mo.

The London Gazette for the Years 1760—1761. London. Folio.

The Public Advertiser for the Years 1760—1761. London. Folio.

The Gentleman's, London, and Universal Magazines, and the Annual Register for 1760—1761. London. Octavo.

**J. Johnson, Printer, Brook Street,
Holborn.**

COLLECTIONS

RELATIVE TO

Claims at the Coronations

OF SEVERAL OF THE

KINGS OF ENGLAND,

BEGINNING WITH

KING RICHARD II.

LONDON:

**PRINTED FOR J. NICHOLS, AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;
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1820.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE interest felt at the present moment with respect to every thing connected with the approaching Coronation, will sufficiently account for this publication.

It embraces, it is true, only one of the many subjects so ably treated of by Mr. ARTHUR TAYLOR, in his "Glory of Regality," and Mr. THOMSON, in his "Account of the Coronation of George III. &c." It was not, however, consistent with their plan, to enter so diffusely into the CLAIMS at the different Coronations, as to satisfy those who feel personally interested.

It is, therefore, hoped that this little Work may be considered as no improper Supplement to Mr. TAYLOR's and Mr. THOMSON's publications; as exhibiting, in an official form, from authentic sources, Claims made at seve-

ral of the Coronations of our Kings, from Richard II. inclusive, to that of George II. ; with the Answers of the Court, and their reasons for allowing or rejecting the Claims.

The Coronation of Richard II. affords the first record of the proceedings of the Court of Claims. It was then holden on the Thursday before the Festival, by John, King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster, High Steward of England.

July 26, 1820.

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CLAIMS
AT THE
CORONATIONS
OF SEVERAL OF THE
Kings of England,

RICHARD II. AND HENRY IV.

To officiate in the OFFICE OF THE BUTLERY on the Coronation day, and to assist the Chief Butler at Table in the Hall, and after dinner in the Chambers, and also there to serve the Nobility.

RICHARD II.

Claimants. The MAYOR and CITIZENS of LONDON, by the mouth of their Recorder, on behalf of such of the Citizens as they should elect for that purpose.

Right of claim. As the Mayor and Citizens their predecessors had been accustomed to do.

Answer to claim. On examining the records and evidences in the Exchequer, it being found that in times past the King's Chief Butler for the time being used on Coronation days to perform the services now claimed by the Mayor and Citizens, and to receive the Fee now also claimed by the Mayor, the matter

was laid before the King, in order that his pleasure relative thereto might be known, who thereupon well weighing, *gratitudinem magnam et subsidium*, which in times past his predecessors had experienced from the Citizens of London; and hoping that he should find the like from them in future, as also in order that they might more cordially afford him faithful obedience, and fervently assist him when his necessities required, being desirous to please them; Ordered, that the Citizens of London should officiate in the Office of the Butlery within the Hall, and assist the Chief Butler whilst the King set at dinner on his Coronation day. And that when the King should after dinner enter into his chamber and call for wine, the Mayor of London should serve him therewith in a gold cup, and then have the same, together with its cover, as of the King's gift.

To serve in the OFFICE OF THE BUTTERY, and assist the Chief Butler at table at dinner in the Hall, as also in the Great Chamber after dinner, as also that the Aldermen and Citizens of London should sit from the upper to the lower part of the Table, placed on the King's left hand in the Hall.

HENRY IV.

Claimants. The MAYOR and CITIZENS of LONDON, by the mouth of their Recorder, on behalf of such of the said Citizens as they should elect for that purpose.

Right of claim. According to the Liberty and custom of the City.

Answer. Admitted.

To serve the King with one of his own GOLD CUPS while at Dinner in the Great Hall, and also in his Chamber after dinner.

RICHARD II.

Claimants. The MAYOR and CITIZENS of LONDON by the mouth of their Recorder, on behalf of the Mayor of London.

Right of claim. In right of his Office of Mayor, according to the liberty and custom of the said City.

Fees and Perquisites. The gold cup wherewith he should serve the King on that day, together with its cover.

Answer. The same as before.

HENRY IV.

Same as the preceding reign.

To provide a Man on the Coronation day, to make in the King's Kitchen a Mess called Dillegrout, et si apponatur Sagina, it is called Malpygerout.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. WILLIAM DE BARDOLF.

Right of claim. As holding certain lands in ADDINGTON in Surrey of the King in fee by such service.

Answer. Allowed.

To carry by himself or a sufficient deputy, on the Coronation days of the Kings of England, and near the King's left shoulder, that sword naked wherewith the

present King was girt when he in partibus de Holdernesse applicuit, and which was called Lancaster Sword.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. HENRY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Right of claim. In right of the ISLE OF MAN, which had been granted to him and his heirs, by the present King, to hold of him and his heirs by the service above mentioned. See Rymer's Fœd. Tom. 8. p. 91. 95.

Answer. Admitted, and he performed the service in his own proper person.

To perform the office of CARVER by himself or deputy, whilst the King sat at Dinner on his Coronation day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN KING OF CASTILE AND LEON, Duke of Lancaster.

Right of claim. In right of his Earldom of Lincoln to which he succeeded on the death of his wife Blanch.

Answer. Allowed.

N. B. Hugh Earl of Stafford performed the office, as deputy to the Duke of Lancaster.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. JOHN EARL OF SOMERSET.

Right of claim. By appointment of the then King Henry the Fourth, in whom the office was in right of his Earldom of Lincoln.

Answer. Admitted.

To the Office of CONSTABLE of England.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. THOS. DE WOODSTOCK, Uncle to the King.

Right of claim. In right of his wife Alianore, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, then the late Earl of Hereford deceased, who died seized in Fee of that office, and which office the King had committed to the said Thos. de Woodstock, during the minority of the said Heir.

Answer. Admitted.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. HENRY PERCY EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Right of claim. By virtue of a grant of the Office to him for life, made by the then King Henry the Fourth.

Fees and Perquisites. Fees accustomed.

Answer. Admitted.

The Office of MARSHAL OF ENGLAND, and to execute the same by deputy, in such manner as Gilbert Marshal Earl of Striguil executed the said office at the Coronation of King Henry the Second: i. e. de peser debatz en mason le roy un jour de son coronement et faire liveree des Herbergages et de garder les vessels de chambre le Roy.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. MARGARET MARSHAL COUNTESS OF NORFOLK.

Right of claim. By right of Inheritance as daughter and heir of Thos. de Brotherton late Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England.

Fees and Perquisites. A Palfrey, with its saddle, from every Baron and Earl made a Knight on that day.

Answer to claim. It being objected that the office remained in Fee on the King's person, to be by him assigned to whomsoever he pleased; and it appearing to the Court, that the final description of the matter could not be had before the Coronation day, by reason of the shortness of time; Henry de Percy was by the King's consent to execute the office, pro hac vice, and to receive the fees accustomed.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. RALPH EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

Right of claim. By virtue of a grant of the office for life made to him by the then King.

Fees and Perquisites. The fees accustomed.

Answer. That the office, with the accustomed fees thereunto belonging, remained in fee in the King's person, and therefore the said Ralph Earl of Westmoreland was admitted to perform the office, and take the accustomed fees for this turn. Salvo jure quorumcumque cum inde loqui voluerint.

ALSO,

Claimant. Thomas Duke of Norfolk, by his Attornies Richard Burgh, Robert Gansill, and Thos. Bonneham, who prayed that one of them might be admitted to perform the Office for him, as he was then abroad in Foreign parts by the Judgment of the late

king Richard the Second, pronounced at Coventry, and had not notice of the approaching coronation.

Right of claim. By right of inheritance.

Fees and Perquisites. The accustomed fees thereto belonging.

The CHIEF LARDENER at the King's Coronation.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN FITZ JOHN.

The office of STEWARD OF ENGLAND on the King's Coronation day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN KING of CASTILE and LEON, DUKE of LANCASTER.

Answer. Allowed by the King in Council.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. THOMAS of LANCASTER, second son of King Henry the Fourth.

Right of Claim. By grant from his father, who in right of his Earldom of Leicester was Steward of England.

Answer. He executed the office in his own proper person ; but being then but ten years of age he was assisted by Thomas de Percy Earl of Worcester, whom the King appointed for that purpose.

To HOLD THE TOWEL when the King washes his Hands after Dinner on his Coronation Day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN WILTSHIRE, CITIZEN of LONDON.

Right of claim. As holding in fee certain tenements in HEYDON, which composed one moiety of the manor of Heydon, which was held of Edward king of England, ... to the present King, by John, son of John Pycott, and by such tenure as appears by the record of the Exchequer.

Answer. Admitted to perform the service by his deputy Edmund Earl of Cambridge.

To serve the King with a Cup of White Silver, whilst he is at Dinner on his Coronation day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. SIR JOHN DE ARGENTUN, his ancestors having performed such services at the last and former coronations.

Right of claim. As lord of the manor of GREAT WYMONDLEY, in the county of Hertford, which he holds of the king in serjeantry by the above service.

Fees and Perquisites. The cup wherewith he serves the king on his coronation day.

Answer. Allowed.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. SIR WILLIAM ARGENTUN, Knt.

Right of claim. As lord of the manor of Wymondeley.

ALSO,

Claimant. SIR J. FITZWARIN.

Right of claim. In right of his wife Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John Argentun, Knt. deceased, she being entitled to the said manor of Wymondeley.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. In answer to Sir John Fitzwarin's claim, Sir William Argentun alleged, that the before-named Sir John Argentun held the said manor of the late king Richard the Second by such service, and actually performed the same at his Coronation, and received the cup as his fee. And that the said Sir John Argentun, a short time before his death, enfeoffed him the said Sir William of the said manor, to hold the same of the king by the service aforesaid. To this allegation Sir J. Fitzwarin made no answer, neither did he produce any record or other evidence in support of his claim. And therefore Sir William was admitted to perform the service, which he accordingly did, and received the cup as his fee.

To PROVIDE A GLOVE for the King's Right Hand, and to support the same Hand as long as the King shall therein hold his Royal Sceptre, on his Coronation day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. WILLIAM DE FURNEVAL.

Right of claim. As lord of the manor of FARNHAM, and the hamlet of Cere, held by him of the king in serjeanty by such service.

Answer. Allowed to perform the service claimed, provided he takes upon him the order of knighthood previous to the Coronation.

N.B. He was accordingly knighted at Knighton, on the Wednesday preceding the Coronation.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. Sir THOMAS NEVIL.

Right of claim. As lord of the manor of Farnham,

and the hamlet of Cere, by the courtesy of England, as the right of Joan his wife, deceased, who, and her ancestors, had been seized from time immemorial of the said manor, and held the same by such service.

Answer. Admitted.

To perform the office of CHIEF BUTLER of England on the Coronation day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. RICHARD Earl of Arundel.

Right of claim. In right of his earldom.

Fees and Perquisites. The fees accustomed.

ALSO,

Claimant. EDMUND son and heir of Edmund de Staplegate.

Right of claim. In right of his manor of BILSYNGTON in the county of Kent, held by him by the service of being the king's butler on his Coronation day, as appears by the book of serjeancies in the Exchequer.

In further support of this claim, he alleged that he being under age at the time of the death of his father, who died seized of the said manor in his own demesne as of fee, king Edward the Third, grandfather of the present king, seized him the said Edmund into his ward, by reason that the said manor appeared, by the before mentioned book of serjeancies, to be held by the service alleged; and after having kept the same in his hands four years, committed the wardship and marriage of the claimant unto Geoffrey Chawyser, to whom he the said Edmund was forced to pay one hundred and four pounds for such

his wardship and marriage.—See Claus. 4 Edw. III. m. 2 Fulsham.

Fees and Perquisites. The fees to the said office anciently due and accustomed.

Answer. The shortness of the time before the Coronation day, and the multiplicity of the business then before the court, rendered it impossible to come to a final discussion; but as it appeared by an Exchequer record that the ancestors of the Earl of Arundel, after their parting with the manor of Byl-sington, were in possession of the office at the times of several Coronations; and as it was not either found, or so much as alleged by the claimant Edmund de Staplegate, that the said Edmund, or any one of his ancestors, had at any time performed the office; the Earl was directed to perform the office at the present Coronation, and to receive the fees due for the same, saving the right of the said Edmund and all others.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. THOMAS Earl of Arundel.

Right of claim. In right of his Earldom of Arundel, as his ancestors had been in former times allowed.

Fees and Perquisites. The Vessels and Wine that day below the Bar, and other fees due and accustomed.

Answer. Thomas Percy Earl of Worcester, declared on behalf of the Steward of England, that the Vessels and Wine below the Bar appertained to the Steward, in right of his office. And no evidence being produced to contradict the said allega-

tion, on the part of the Earl, it was determined that he should take nothing. But as the Earl's ancestors had been in possession of the office at the time of former Coronations, the King, in whose custody the Earl then was by reason of his minority, of his special grace admitted him to the said office of Chief Butler, and he performed it accordingly.

To carry on the Coronation Day the PRINCIPAL SWORD, called CURTANA, either by himself or deputy.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN KING of CASTILE and LEON, Duke of Lancaster.

Right of claim. As Duke of Lancaster, to which he succeeded on the decease of his wife Blanch.

Fees and Perquisites. The accustomed fees.

Answer. Allowed by the King in Council.

N. B. The Duke himself carried the sword in his own hand till the time of High Mass, when he being obliged to perform the office of High Steward, delivered the Sword to his son Henry Earl of Derby, who carried it during the remainder of the ceremony.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. HENRY, the King's eldest son.

Right of claim. By appointment of the King his father, in whom the office was vested in right of his Dukedom of Lancaster.

Answer. Admitted.

To carry the THIRD SWORD before the King at his Coronation, and to perform such service by himself or his deputy.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick.

Answer. Allowed.

To MAKE THE WAFERS wherewith the King is served on the Coronation Day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. RICHARD LYONS.

Right of Claim. As Lord of the Manor of LISTON in Essex, which he holds of the King in fee by that service.

Fees and Perquisites. The fees usually accustomed.

Answer. Allowed.

To be PANNETER, and execute the Office of the Pantry on the Coronation Day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick.

Fees and Perquisites. The salt-cellar, spoons, and knives set before the King when at dinner on the day of his Coronation.

Answer.—Allowed.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, Earl of Warwick.

Right of claim. As his ancestors had done at former Coronations, and as he himself had done at the last Coronation.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. Admitted; and he performed the office in his own person.

To support over the King, during the Procession, to and from his Coronation, a canopy of either cloth of gold or silk, as the King shall think fit, upon four staves of silver, and a silver bell at each of the four corners, made at the King's expence. And also on the Coronation Day to sit at dinner, and eat in the stall at the principal table on the King's right hand.

RICHARD II.

Claimants. The BARONS of the CINQUE PORTS.

Right of claim. By virtue of their Franchises granted to them by the King's progenitors.

Fees and Perquisites.—The canopy with its staves, bells, &c.

Answer. Allowed.

To carry the GOLD SPURS before the King when proceeding to his Coronation.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN, son and heir of John de Hastings, Earl of PEMBROKE, then lately deceased.

Right of claim. By right of inheritance from his

ancestor William Marshall, who carried them at the Coronation of Edward II.

Answer. Allowed.

N. B. The Claimant being a minor, the King appointed Edmund Earl of March to perform the service, as deputy to the Claimant.

The SERVICE of EWRY, to serve the King with water, before and after dinner on his Coronation Day.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right of claim. As his ancestors from time immemorial had done and received at the Coronation of the King's Royal progenitors, as appears by the Exchequer Records.

Fees and Perquisites. The basons and towels where-with the King is served on his Coronation Day, together with the fees appendant to the office.

Answer. The Earl may personally perform the office, notwithstanding his being a minor, and in the King's ward, provided the King shall consent thereto.

Mem. The King gave his consent, and the Earl performed the office, and received the basons and towels above mentioned.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. AUBERY DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right, Fees, &c. as before.

ALSO,

Claimant. Sir THOMAS ERPINGHAM, Knt. on his own and the King's behalf.

Right of claim. That the office remained in the King's person to be assigned to whomsoever he pleased, till of late when he committed it to the said Sir Thomas Erpingham.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. Nothing sufficient having been objected to this claim, Sir Thomas Erpingham was admitted, and performed the office, and took the fees and perquisites appertaining thereunto.

To carry the SECOND SWORD before the King in the Procession to his Coronation.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. JOHN, son and heir of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased.

Right of claim. As holding the castle and town of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tynby, the grange of Kingswood, the commote of Croycrath, the manor of Castle Martyn, and the manor of Tryeyrn, by such service.

ALSO,

Claimant. RICHARD, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Right. As appertaining to him in right of his Earldom of Surrey.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. HENRY DE GREY of Ruthin.

Right of claim. As heir of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, holding the castle and town of Pembroke, the castle and town of Tynby, the grange of Kingswood, the commote of Croycrath, the manor of Castle Martyn, and the manor of Tryeyrn, by such service.

Answer. The Court finding that the said castles, towns, &c. were in the King's hands, it was answered that Reginald de Grey could not be admitted to perform the service in right of his tenure, and therefore the King ordered John Earl of Somerset to perform it.

To be CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND *in Fee.*

RICHARD II.

Claimant. ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right. As his Ancestors had been from time immemorial.

Fees. Fees appendant to the Office.

Answer. The Earl may execute the Office, notwithstanding his being a Minor and the King's Ward, in case the King shall consent thereto.

Mem. The King gave his consent, and the Earl performed the office, and received the fees of the Chamberlainship.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. AUBERY DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right, Fees, &c. as before.

ALSO,

Claimant. Sir THOMAS ERPINGHAM, Knt.

Right. That the Office remained in the King's person till of late, and to be assigned to whomsoever the King pleased ; and that the King had committed the said Office to him the said Sir Thomas.

Fees, as before.

Answer. Sir Thomas Erpingham admitted and performed the Office, nothing sufficient having been al-

leged against his claim, by or on behalf of the Earl of Oxford.

To perform the Office of NAPERY at the Coronation.

RICHARD II.

Claimant. ANNE, widow of JOHN DE HASTINGS, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased.

Right. As Lady of the Manor of ASSHELLE in Norfolk, held of the King in Sergeanty by the service claimed, and which Manor she had assigned to her as part of her dower.

Fees. The Table-cloths, when drawn, on the day of the Coronation.

Answer. Allowed.

HENRY IV.

Claimant. Sir REGINALD DE GREY of Ruthin, Knt.

Right. As Lord of the Manor of ASHELE in Norfolk, which descended to him as cousin and next heir to John de Hastings, then late Earl of Pembroke deceased.

Fees. The Fees thereto belonging.

ALSO,

Claimant. JOHN DE DRAITON.

Right. In right of certain Lands in DRAYTON, BRIDECOTE, and CLIFETON, in the county of Oxford, which were granted by King William the Conqueror to his ancestor John de Mar, to be held by the office of Napery. In support of this claim he alleged, that the King of Scots married the Countess of Mar, and had issue by her one son; *viz.* John de Mar, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and which William, at his coronation, gave him lands in

Drayton, Bridecote, and Clifeton, in the county of Oxford, in Fee, to hold by the office of the Napery with whatever belonged thereunto. That said John enjoyed the said office during his life, and left issue Donald de Mar, who, after the death of John his father, became seized of the said office, and enjoyed the same during his life ; and at his decease left issue a son and heir Lucas de Mar, besaile to your petitioner, and who, after his father's death, was seized of the said office, and enjoyed the same during his life.

The records and evidences produced by Reginald Grey de Ruthin were then examined, and he was heard as to what he had to offer in support of his claim. But John de Draiton did not make any reply. Therefore Reginald Grey de Ruthin was admitted to perform the office for the present turn, saving to the petitioner John Draiton a right to be heard, provided that he should within three weeks after the feast of St. Hilary then next ensuing, offer any reasons, records, or evidences, to shew that he was intituled to perform that service, otherwise to stand totally excluded.

Whereupon Reginald de Grey performed the service in his own proper person, and took as his fee the cloths drawn from the tables in the great hall.

CLAIMS
AT THE
CORONATIONS
OF

**CHARLES II. JAMES II. WILLIAM AND MARY, ANNE,
GEORGE I. AND II.**

The Office of CHAMBERLAIN TO THE QUEEN, wife to the King, and to keep the Queen's Chamber, et le huis de cco, on the Coronation day, and to have a Clerk in the Exchequer to demand and receive the money called Queen's Gold.

JAMES II.

Claimant. ROBERT CORCY, D. D. on behalf of himself and MARY his wife.

Right. Mary, wife of the said Robert Corcy, being Lady of the Manor of FYNGRITH, which is held of the King in Grand Serjeanty by the service above mentioned.

Fees. The bed in which the Queen lies, with all its furniture, and the basons and other things appertaining to the Queen's Chamberlain. And to take and retain to himself out of the Queen's gold sixpence a day for his livery, as is evident from sundry records.

Answer. The evidence produced by Dr. Corey not being sufficient to support the claim, after hearing council for the claimant, the claim was disallowed.

WILLIAM & MARY.

Claimant, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

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Answer. No evidence being produced to support the claim, it was disallowed.

N. B. At this time Charles Earl of Wiltshire, the Queen's Chamberlain, claimed to do his service at the Coronation of the King and Queen; claiming as his fees all silver instruments used that day at the Queen's service at her table, as a droit appertinent to him, with all other advantages appertinent to that service. It no ways appearing that any claim for this kind of office and service, or otherwise, had ever been made by a Queen's Chamberlain, either before the Great Chamberlain of England or the Commissioners of a Court of Claims, a future day was given to the Earl to produce his evidences, if any such he had. But neither the Earl himself, nor any one on his behalf, that day appeared.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. WILLIAM FYTCHE, Esq.

Right. As being seized in fee, and in possession of the Manor of FINGEY or FRINGRETH, in the county of Essex, held by the above service.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The claim disallowed, the said William Fytche having no right to execute either the said office or service.

To serve the Office of the BUTLERSHIP, and to assist the Chief Butler of England in waiting on the Lords and great Estates present at the Coronation, as well at Table whilst at Dinner, as in the Chamber after Dinner; as also on the Coronation day to sit at the

Table next to the Cupboard on the left side of the Hall.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. The Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, on behalf of such of the said Citizens as they nominated to perform the services, and whose names are inserted in the Schedule annexed to their petition.

Right. As they and their predecessors, Mayors and Citizens of the said City, in like cases have been used to do, and as they did at the Coronation of King Edward VI.

Answer. Allowed.

N. B. The Citizens nominated at this time, and who performed the service, were, John Ellis, Esq. Samuel Milne, Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bart. Sir Theophilus Biddolph, Knt. Edward Waterhouse, Esq. George Snell, Esq. Sir William Bateman, Knt. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Joseph Brand, Esq. Sir John Lewis, Knt. Sir Thomas Budworth, Knt. Edward Trussel, Esq.

JAMES II.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Answer. The claim rejected, because the liberties of the City of London remained seized in His Majesty's hands, by judgment of a *Quo Warranto* in the Court of King's Bench.

WILLIAM & MARY.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Answer. Allowed.

Mem. The Citizens nominated at the time, and

who performed the service, were Daniel Brown, Sir William Hedges, Sir J. Cutler, J. Raley, Richard Onslow, John Hewit, Sir John Hawton, Robert Bodington, Nicholas Bendy, William Hinton, Thomas Kirby, Thomas Standwick.

N. B. At the same time, the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, claimed to do the same service to the Queen as to the King, and were allowed the claim. *See the claim to serve the King and Queen with Gold Cups, where the reasons for the allowance are stated at large.*

GEORGE II.

Claimants, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. Allowed.

Mem. The Citizens appointed to do the service at this coronation were, Sir John Locke, Mr. Edmund Sawfel, Richard Taylor, Esq. Mr. Richard West, Mr. Richard Whipp, Mr. Broughton Wright, Mr. William Boyfield, Mr. Abraham Perrot, Mr. Nicholas Eastman, and Mr. Samuel Aram.

To serve the King after Dinner on his Coronation day with one of the King's GOLD CUPS in whatever place he shall think fit to take les Espices.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. The MAYOR, COMMONALTY, and CITIZENS of LONDON, on behalf of the Mayor of the said City.

Right. As they and their predecessors, Mayors of the said City, by reason of their Office of Mayor, from time immemorial have been accustomed to perform them in their own proper persons.

Fees, &c. The Cup wherewith the King is served, together with its Cover, to be retained and carried away by the said Mayor to and for his own proper use as his fee.

Answer. The claim allowed; and the Mayor performed the service, and received the fee.

JAMES II.

The *Claim, Right, Fees, &c.* the same as the last Coronation.

Answer. The claim was rejected because the liberties of the City of London remained seized in his Majesty's hands by judgment of a *Quo Warranto* in the Court of King's Bench.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

The *Claim, Right, Fees, &c.* the same as at the last Coronation.

Answer. The claim of service, and the fee allowed, and Thomas Pilkington the mayor did the service, and received the fee.

N. B. The said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London claimed that the Mayor of the said City, in right of his office, be entitled in his own proper person to serve the Queen in such place in which she shall please to take *les Espices* on the Coronation day, after dinner, with wine in a gold cup of the said Queen's; and for such service to take and carry away with him, as his fee, and to his own use, the said Cup and Cover, as their predecessors, Mayors of the said City, had done at the Coronation of other Queens, and particularly as they had done at the Coronation of King Richard the Third's Queen.

The Register Book or Books of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for hearing and determining claims at this Coronation, says, that matter of this claim coming on to be heard on Wednesday the 3d of April, 1689, this petition appeared to be a new case, and no precedent of record was produced. That Sir George Irby, Recorder of the City of London, did urge a precedent in their City Books, of such service done to the Queen of Richard the Third. That the Court were in long debate upon the allowance of this claim, and each Lord delivered his judgment *seriatim* *.

Lord Halifax said, "that he took this to be a court of law, which ought to be ruled by precedents, and not equity; therefore having no authority of any precedent which reaches this case, for that reason his judgment was, not to allow the service of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens to the Queen."

Mr. Justice Dolben was of the same opinion, and said, "That because no precedent of a case like this was to be found, that therefore this claim was not to be allowed, and concluded that "non-usage ought to determine the point." On the other hand the Lords who were for allowing the claim were four, viz. the Marquis of Winchester, who said, that "there could not be a precedent in this case, there not ever having been a Sovereign King and a Sovereign Queen both crowned in their own right before; and that the same

* The Lords Commissioners present were, Marquess of Halifax, Marquess of Winchester, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Lindsay, Lord Viscount Newport, Mr. Justice Dolben, Mr. Justice Powell.

service was due to the Queen as to the King, for both of them being crowned in their own right had the effect of two Coronations, for if the King should die the Queen would not be crowned again."

Lord Lindsey said, that "the reasons which had been given satisfied him that the claim ought to be allowed; for it would be a kind of uncrowning the Queen not to allow the services which have ever been paid to all Kings and Queens who have been crowned in their own right."

Lord Newport said, "it ought to be allowed for those many poignant reasons before urged."

Mr. Justice Powell said, "if the Queen were Sovereign as well as the King, then the same service ought to be done to the Queen as to the King; a precedent of this service done to a Queen crowned in right of a King being now given, à fortiori, this service ought to be allowed to a Queen crowned in her own right."

Upon considering the arguments, and it appearing by evidences produced from an ancient book called the *City Book*, that such service was heretofore done to the Queen Consort of Richard the Third, the Court was of opinion that, à fortiori, the claim ought to be allowed, and it was allowed accordingly.

The Mayor accordingly performed the service both to the King and Queen, and received *two Cups*.

To be CHIEF PANNETER on the Coronation day.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Count of the German Empire.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne as of fee of and in the Manor of KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP, in the county of Leicester, held of the king by the above service.

Fees, &c. The Salts, Knives, and Spoons, placed before the king and Queen at their table on the Coronation day.

Answer. Nothing being offered in support of the claim, the Commissioners disallowed it, *salvo jure* of the Claimant.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. Sir WILLIAM HALFORD, Bart.

Right. The same as before.

Fees, &c. The Salts, Spoons, Knives, Cloths, and Coverpayne, with all other fees and customs annexed or appendant to the said office, as all others whose estate the said Manor was had from time immemorial enjoyed.

Answer. Disallowed.

To be the KING'S BUTLER on his Coronation day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. HUGH AWDLEY, Esq.

Right. As being seized in fee of and in the Manor of BUCKENHAM in Norfolk, which Manor is held of the King in grand serjeanty by the service of being the King's Butler on his Coronation day.

Fees, &c. Such fees, rights, and commodities, and other things thereto due and incident to such service, and which his predecessors from time immemorial have received.

Answer. Disallowed, because, although it appeared from several inquisitions produced to the Commissioners, that the said Manor was held of the King by the service of being Butler on the Coronation day, yet it was not either found or alleged that the Lord of the said Manor had ever performed the service; and also by reason, it appeared to the Court, from divers ancient records, that the Manor was held by the same service, and that Edmond Knevet, Knt. Lord of the Manor of Buckenham aforesaid, in the reign of king Edward Sixth had exhibited his claim to the said service, but was not allowed to perform the same; and moreover, that it appeared by records that other persons had at divers Coronations of our Kings performed that service.

ALSO,

Claimant. The Guardians of THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK and Earl of Arundel and Surrey, during his infirmity; viz. Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, Henry Lord Herbert, of Ragland, Sir Richard Onslow, Knt. and Richard Norton, Esq.; and that Henry Howard, brother and heir apparent of the said Duke, and second son of Henry Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the said Duke's father, might perform the service as the Duke's deputy; and in the same form and manner as he and the ancestors of the said Duke, Earls of Arundel, have heretofore done.

Right. The said office being appendant to his Earldom of ARUNDEL; and farther and rather, because the Duke in his right, held in his demesne as of fee the Manor of KENNINGHALL, in Norfolk, which is, and

anciently was, held in grand serjeanty, *i. e.* to be Principal and Chief Butler of England on the Coronation of the Kings of England. That on the Coronation day of Queen Elianor, wife to king Henry the Third, John Earl Warren was received to execute the said office, as deputy, and in the place of Hugh de Albeney, Earl of Arundel, Chief Butler of England; and that the Earl of Arundel and Surrey at the Coronation of king Richard the Second, as appendant to his earldom.

Fees, &c. The gold goblet with the cover fastened to the same, the best cup wherewith the King shall be first served at his dinner, and all the vessels, with the wine in them, which shall be brought on occasion of the Coronation, and remaining below the bar; and all the pots and cups, not being either gold or silver, remaining in the wine-cellar after dinner on the Coronation day; and all othes fees and preliminaries on that day due to the principal Butler of England, in as beneficial and ample a manner as any of his ancestors, earls of Arundel, had or ought to have.

Answer. As to the petition on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk to exercise the office of Chief Butler by a deputy, forasmuch as no usage had been found for the same being executed by deputy, unless by the King's especial appointment, it was referred to the King's pleasure, with a *salvo jure* of the said Earl, it not being consistent with right, nor did appear to have been usual for the said service being done by deputy, unless by the King's especial command and appointment; and the said Duke being abroad in

foreign parts, and deprived of his senses, therefore the exercise of the said office was by the Commissioners referred to the King's pleasure.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. HENRY Duke of Norfolk, and praying that he might execute the office by a deputy, as he should be fully engaged in executing the office of Marshal of England on that day.

Right. The same as at the Coronation of King Charles II.

Fees, &c. In the same words as claimed at the Coronation of King Charles II. and at the last Coronation.

Answer. The same judgment as was entered at the last Coronation, allowing the claim to the office and to the fee; but as to his being permitted to perform the office by a deputy, that matter was referred to the King's pleasure.

ALSO,

Claimant. WILLIAM RICHARD GEORGE, Earl of Derby.

QUEEN ANNE.

Claimant. THOMAS Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel.

The *Right*, *Fees*, and *Answer* the same as last.

GEORGE I.

The same as the last.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. THOMAS Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Arundel, and to do the same by deputy.

Right. As appendant to his Earldom of Arundel, and in the same words as set forth in the Duke of Norfolk's claim at the Coronation of Charles II.

Fees, &c. The same as at the Coronation of Charles II.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that, at the Coronation of King Henry IV. the ancestor of the Duke executed the office of Butler, and that a cup with its cover was his fee; and that the said claim had been allowed at the four last Coronations, it was therefore now determined that the Duke's present claim should be allowed, and that he should have a cup with its ewer or cover for his fee, but as to the other things claimed they should not be allowed; the appointment of a deputy was referred to the King's pleasure, whereupon the King appointed William Earl of Essex to execute the office in the Duke of Norfolk's right, and he accordingly executed it on the Coronation day.

To find for every King of England, on his Coronation Day, a GLOVE for his Right Hand, and to support the King's Right Arm on the same day, so long as he holds the Royal Sceptre.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. HENRY HOWARD, Esq. second son of Henry Howard late Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son and heir of Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surry, and Althea his wife, daughter and surviving

heir of Gilbert Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of Francis Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Blackmore.

Right. As Lord of the Manor of WORKSOP in the county of Nottingham, and to which he is entitled as follows: Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Blackmore, being seized of the Manor of *Farnham Royal*, in the county of Bucks, in his own demesne as of fee, and holding the same of king Henry the Sixth, by the services of finding for every King of England, on the day of his Coronation, a Glove for the right hand, and by the service of supporting the King's right arm on the same day, so long as he should hold the royal Sceptre in his hand, exchanged the said Manor with King Henry the Eighth, for the site, priory, or manor of Wirksope, als. Worksop; whereupon the said King, by his Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster in the 33d year of his reign, granted the said site or priory, or manor of Worksop, to the said Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, and his heirs, reserving by the said Letters Patent to himself his heirs and successors, the services aforesaid, by force whereof the said Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, entered into the site of the said priory or manor, and was seized thereof, with its appurtenances in his demesne as of fee, and dying so seized, the said priory or manor descended to Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, as son and heir of George Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of the said

Francis Earl of Shrewsbury. That the said Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury being so seized, died, leaving three daughters his heirs, viz. Mary Talbot, who married William Earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, married to Henry Earl of Kent; and Alathæa, married to Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshal of England. That the said Mary Countess of Pembroke, and Elizabeth Countess of Kent, dying without issue, the said Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in right of Alathæa his wife, became seized of the said priory or manor of Worksop, during his life; and upon his death the said Alathæa was seized of the said Manor, during her life; and upon her decease the said Henry Howard, in his own right and by law, entered on the said Manor, with its appurtenances, and is now seized thereof, to him and the heirs male of his body. And that William Furnival, who in the time of Richard the Second was seized of the said Manor of Farneham, performed the said services at the said Richard the Second's coronation for the said Manor of Farneham. That at the coronation of king Henry the Fourth, Sir Thomas Nevil, Knt. being then Lord of the Manor of Farneham, did, therefore and for the said Manor and its appurtenances, the services aforesaid. That on the day of the coronation of king Henry the Fifth, John Talbot Lord Furnival, who then held the Manor with its appurtenances, did the said services for and by reason of the said Manor of Farneham. That at the coronation of king Edward the Sixth, the said Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Furnival and Verdon, for the Site, Priory, or Manor of Worksop, performed the said services; and that for

and by reason of the said Site, Priory, or Manor of Worksop, the said Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Furnival and Verdon, performed the like services at the coronation of king James.

Fees, &c. All fees, profits, preliminaries, and advantages to the said services belonging.

Answer. It appearing by the testimony of several written evidences produced and shewn to the Commissioners, as also by the oaths of several witnesses, that the Petitioner, Henry Howard, was then seized in possession of the said Manor of Worksop; and that it also appearing by the said Letters Patent of the 33d of Henry the Eighth, that the said Manor was held by the service aforesaid, such service was allowed to be done, but no Fees appeared to be due.

N. B. The Petitioner performed the services.

JAMES II.

Claimant.—Lord THOMAS HOWARD, son to Henry Howard, Esq. the last claimant.

Right, Fees, and Answer, same as before.

GEORGE II.

Claimant, Right, and Fees, as before.

Answer. It appearing that the Duke was possessed of the Manor of Worksop aforesaid, and that his father at the coronation of James II. being then seized of the said Manor, performed the service; his now claim was allowed, but without any Fee. The appointment of a Deputy was referred to the King, who appointed Thomas Howard of Effingham to execute the office aforesaid, in right of the Duke of Norfolk, on the coronation day; and the Earl on that day performed the service.

QUEEN ANNE.

Claimant. THOMAS Duke of Norfolk, eldest son and heir of Thomas Howard, second son of Henry Howard late Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, son of Henry Howard heretofore Earl of Arundel and Surrey, son and heir of Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Alathæa his wife, daughter and surviving heir of Gilbert Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, son and heir of Francis Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Furnival, Verdon, and Strange of Blackmore.

Right, Fees, &c. the same as in the last.

Answer. The claim allowed, but without any Fee. The appointment of a Deputy referred to the King.

GEORGE I.

The same as the last.

To go with a WHITE ROD in his hand before the King on his Coronation day.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN, of Langtown, Bart.

Right. As hereditary First Usher of the King in Scotland. The ancestors of the said Alexander Cockburn have possessed and enjoyed the office of Premier Usher to the King in Scotland since the year 1370 without any interruption, and in all processions have accompanied the Kings in like manner, as is certified by the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland. The said office of hereditary Premier Usher of the

King in Scotland was confirmed to Sir Archibald Cockburn, father of the present Sir Alexander, and annexed to the barony of Langtown by King Charles II. in the year 1681. The said Alexander Cockburn is son and immediate successor to the said Sir Archibald Cockburn, and possesses the barony of Langtown.

Answer. The claim not allowed, but referred to the King's pleasure; afterwards the King refused to allow the claim for this turn.

The said Alexander Cockburn put in his claim in the year 1714 to serve at the coronation of the late King George (I.), but time not permitting him to procure his proofs from Scotland, his right was reserved without prejudice, as appears by the Council Books. The said Sir Alexander Cockburn being of a very advanced age, and not capable of walking in the procession, requests your Lordships to permit him to do that service by his deputy, William Cockburn, Dr. of physick, his nearest relation.

To perform the office of ALMONER on the Coronation day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. JOHN Earl of Exeter and Baron Burghley.

Right. As being rightfully seized in his own demesne as of fee, and actually possessed of and in the Barony of BEDFORD, and which Barony he holds of the King in chief, by grand serjeanty, by the service of executing the office of Almoner at every

Coronation as well of the Kings as of the Queens ; all his ancestors who have been possessors of the said Barony having done the same from time immemorial.

Fees, &c. The basin or silver dish of the almonry accustomed to be set on the table before the King on the coronation-day ; to have the distribution of all the money which is put as alms into that dish ; a cloth of fine linen ; a towel to hold therein the money that shall be given in alms ; likewise to have the distribution of all the cloth lying on the ground or pavement from the King's chamber to the hall, and in all other places where the King shall walk on that day ; also to have a tun of good wine, and all other profits, fees, and advantages to the said office appendant, in as ample a manner as his ancestors or any other that held the said Barony were heretofore seized.

Answer. The Earl being absent, and not presenting his claim before the Coronation, the King appointed Sir George Carteret, his Vice-chamberlain, to execute the office, and he did it accordingly ; but afterwards the Earl did show to the Commissioners that the said Barony was held by the service, and that he was seized thereof, and therefore it was ordered that the execution of the office by the said Sir George be no prejudice for the future to the Earl's right, if he have any.

JAMES II.

Claimant. JOHN Earl of Exeter and Baron Burghley.

Right, Fees, &c. the same as before.

ALSO,

Claimant. SIR GEORGE BLUNDELL.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne as of fee, of and in part of the Barony of BEDFORD, held by the service as above.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

ALSO,

Claimant. ——— SNAGG, Esq.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne as of fee, of and in the Castle of BEDFORD, held of the King in grand serjeanty by such service.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. It appearing to the Lords Commissioners that the greater part of the Barony of Bedford was in the Earl of Exeter, and that his Lordship was of quality to be preferred before either of the two other Claimants, his Lordship's ancestor having performed the same at the Coronation of King James I. as appeared by the records of that time. Yet it appearing that Sir George Blundell held part of the Barony of Bedford, and likewise that Mr. Snagg was possessed of the Castle of Bedford, which was antiently part of the said Barony, their Lordships thereupon were of opinion, that of right it was in the King's power to nominate by which of the Claimants the service should be performed, and their Lordships referred it to the King's pleasure accordingly. As to the Fees claimed, they found the basin to belong of right to him that performed the service; and as for the tun of wine, they disallowed the same; and for the cloth lying without doors, it was to be bestowed by the person who did the service to the use of the poor.

N. B. On the 16th of April, 1685, Lord Sunderland acquainted the Lords Commissioners, that the King had been pleased to declare his pleasure that the *Earl of Exeter* should execute the office of Almoner.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. GEORGE BLUNDELL, Esq. an infant, to serve by himself or sufficient deputy.

Right. As being rightfully seized in his demesne, as of fee, of and in the Barony of BEDFORD, in the county of Bedford, and at present seized of the said Barony, which is held of the King in grand serjeanty by the above-mentioned service.

Fees, &c. The same as before-mentioned, temp. Car. II.

ALSO,

Claimant. THOMAS SNAGG, Esq. an infant.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne as of fee of the Barony of BEDFORD, held in chief of the King by the aforesaid services, and which office, with the fees and profits, were enjoyed from time immemorial, and executed at all the Coronations of the Kings and Queens by Sir John Nevil, Knt. Lord Latymer, Sir Edward ———, Kt. Lord Bray, and John Bray Lord Bray, and all others who held the said estate now possessed by the Claimant.

Fees, &c. The same as he claimed at the last Coronation.

Answer. The Barony of Bedford being held by the service of being Almoner, as aforesaid, and the said George Blundell and Thomas Snagg being severally seized of several different parcels of the said

Barony, the Commissioners were of opinion, that it remained with the King to determine which of the Claimants should do the service. As to the Fees claimed, the Commissioners found that nothing more than the silver dish was allowed at the last Coronation, and therefore they allowed that dish only to the person who should perform the service; and that as to the cloth upon which the King and Queen are to walk from their throne in Westminster Hall to the west gate of the Abbey, the same should be allowed to the person who performs the office of Almoner, to the end that it be distributed amongst all the poor, according to custom.

Mem. The King recommended Sir Francis Blundell, Bart. uncle to the Claimant George Blundell, to do the service, and he did the same accordingly, and received the alms-dish as his fee.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. BROWNLOW CECIL Earl of Exeter, and Lord Burghley, son and heir of John Cecil Earl of Exeter, &c.

Right. The same as in the claim of Earl John at the Coronation of Charles II.

Fees, &c. The same as claimed by Earl John at the Coronation of Charles II.

ALSO,

Claimant. GEORGE BLUNDELL, Esq.

Right. The same as asserted at the last Coronation.

Fees, &c. The same as claimed at the Coronation of William and Mary.

Answer. It appearing to the Court that the Earl

of Exeter and George Blundell were both of them separately seized of separate parcels of the Barony of Bedford, the Court were of opinion, that it remained with the King to determine and nominate which of the Claimants should execute the office. As to the Fees and the Cloth the King was to walk upon, the Commissioners gave the same judgment as at the coronation of William and Mary.

The King nominated the Earl of Exeter to do the service for this turn, but with a *salvo jure* of George Blundell. The Earl did the service, and received the Almonry Dish as his fee.

To carry the Great GOLD SPURS before the King at the Coronation.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his Guardians, during his infirmity, and praying that Thomas Earl of Berkshire might be appointed to officiate for him as his Deputy at the ensuing Coronation.

Right. In right of his Earldom of SURREY, he being cousin and heir of Hugh Bigod, late Earl of Norfolk, and Maud his wife, eldest daughter and heir of Anselm Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England. And because the said Duke is also cousin and heir to John the 8th Earl Warren and Surrey, and Alice his sister and heir; as also being cousin and heir to Gilbert Lord Talbot, cousin and heir of John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke, cousin and heir of Isabel eldest daughter and heir of William de Valence Earl of Pembroke, and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of

Gwarren Lord of Mont Chensey, and Joan his wife, second sister and one of the coheirs of the said Anselm Earl of Pembroke.

Fees, &c. All privileges, dignities, and appurtenants to the said service.

Answer. Nothing satisfactory in support of this claim being offered to the Commissioners, they disallowed it.

N. B. By the King's gracious favour the Earl of Pembroke carried the Gold Spurs.

JAMES II.

Claimant. HENRY Duke of NORFOLK, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Right, Fees, &c. same as before.

Answer. The Duke did not produce any evidence to support his claim, and the same having been disallowed at the last Coronation, was also now disallowed.

ALSO,

Claimant. ANTHONY Earl of KENT.

Right. As descended from Lord Hastings.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. It appearing that his Lordship was not heir general, but only heir entail to the Earldom, the Lords Commissioners disallowed the claim.

ALSO,

Claimant. HENRY Lord Grey of Ruthin.

Right. As heir general to the Lord Grey of Ruthin, who did the service in the first year of king Henry IV.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. It appeared by a record produced that

Lord Grey of Ruthin did the service in the 1st year of king Henry, upon an allowance before the Lord High Steward. And the now Lord de Grey produced a pedigree, whereby it was manifest that he was the heir general to the Lord Grey first above mentioned. Whereupon their Lordships the Commissioners said, if it was an office in gross, then the claim ought to be allowed; but it being objected that it might be by reason of a tenure of lands, and that there would be an impediment by the half blood in the time of king Henry VIII. therefore they respited judgment till next sitting.

N. B. Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin bore the Gold Spurs at the coronation of James II.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. HENRY Lord Grey of Ruthin, in the same manner as he had carried them at the last Coronation, and as John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke and others his ancestors had at all times done.

Right. As being the lineal heir of Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthin, who carried the said Spurs at the Coronation of king Henry IV. and which Reginald was the lineal heir of John de Hastings heretofore Earl of Pembroke.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. Admitted to perform the service.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. TALBOT Earl of Sussex, Viscount Longueville, and Lord Grey of Ruthin and Hastings.

Right. As lineal heir of John de Hastings heretofore Earl of Pembroke, as also of Reginald Lord

Grey of Ruthin, lineal heir of the said John, who carried the Spurs at the Coronation of king Henry IV.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. It appearing that the Earl of Sussex was heir of the Lord Grey of Ruthin and Hastings, who, in the first year of king Henry IV. was allowed by the High Steward of England to do the service, and that Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, the Petitioner's father, at the coronation of James II. William and Mary, and Anne, and the Earl of Sussex at the coronation of the late King, George I. had performed the service, the Earl's claim was allowed. But the appointment of a Deputy was referred to the King's pleasure.

The King appointed William Duke of Manchester to execute the office and service aforesaid, on the Coronation day, who accordingly carried the Gold Spurs in the right of the Earl.

To be CHIEF LARDINER on the Coronation Day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. JOHN NEVIL LORD ABERGAVENNY.

Right. As holding the Manor of Scoulton, otherwise called Burdleys in Scoulton, within the county of Norfolk.

Fees, &c. The fees, profits, and advantages to the service due and accustomed, that is to say, the remainder of all beaves, muttuns, calves, venisons, cheverels, lard, and other flesh, fish, salt, and all other things remaining in the office of Lardiner after dinner.

ALSO,

Claimant. WILLIAM LORD MAYNARD, to be Caterer and Lardiner.

Right. As being seized of the Manor of *Eston en le Mont*, in the county of Essex in his own demesne, as of fee, which is held by him by doing such service, and because all those whose estate the said Manor hath been from time immemorial have always done that service.

Fees and Perquisites. The fees, profits, and advantages thereto due and accustomed.

Answer. On reading divers inquisitions and other records and evidences, it appears, that the office and service aforesaid, claimed by the said Petitioner, is one and the same office and service of being Lardiner, and not different ; and that the said Manors of Scoulton, the Manor of Eston, as also the Manor of Shipton Moyne, and other Manors, are separately held by the service of being the King's Lardiner at the time of the Coronation. The Court were of opinion, that it remained with the King to determine which of the Petitioners should perform the service. Afterwards, the King appointed the Lord Maynard to do the service, and the rather because the Lord Bergavenny was then laid up with the gout. *Salvo jure*, &c. of the Lord Bergavenny.

JAMES II.

Claimant. NEVIL LORD BERGAVENNY.

Right. The same as insisted on by his father at the last Coronation.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

ALSO,

Claimant. WILLIAM LORD MAYNARD.

Right. The same as he had insisted on at the last Coronation.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. Neither of the Petitioners insisting to have other judgment than was given at the last Coronation, the Lords Commissioners ordered the same judgment to be entered accordingly.

N. B. At the Court of Claims, 16 April 1685, Lord Sunderland signified to the Commissioners that the King had been pleased to declare his pleasure that my Lord of Bergavenny should execute the office of Lardiner at the ensuing Coronation.

WILLIAM and MARY.

Claimant. WILLIAM LORD MAYNARD.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

ALSO,

Claimant. GEORGE NEVILL LORD BERGAVENNY.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

Answer. It appearing to the Court that the office and service claimed by the Petitioners were one and the same office of being Lardiner only, and not different; and that the aforesaid Manor of Scoulton, as also the Manor of Shipton Moyne, and other Manors, were separately held by being the King's and Queen's Lardiner at the time of their Coronation; the Commissioners declared, that it remained with the King to nominate either the one or the other of them to do the service. Whereupon the King appointed the Lord Maynard to do the service for this turn. *Salvo jure, &c.* of Lord Berjavenny.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. WILLIAM NEVILL LORD ABERGAVENNY, cousin and next heir to Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, lately deceased, who was brother and next heir of George Nevill Lord Abergavenny, also deceased, who was son and next heir to George Nevill, also deceased, to do the service by himself or deputy.

Right. As being seized, in his own demesne as of fee and in possession, of the Manor of Scoulton, otherwise Berdeleys in Scoulton, in the county of Norfolk, held of the King in joint serjeanty by the service of being Chief Lardiner to the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronations.

Fees. The same as enumerated in the petition at King Charles the Second's Coronation.

Answer. Claim allowed. Appointment of the Deputy referred to the King, who appointed John Atkinson, gent. He accordingly did the service in right of the Lord Abergavenny.

To be the INSTRUCTOR of the Kings and Queens on all observances, rites, and ceremonies to be by them used at their Coronations, in the same manner as the Abbot of the late Monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, used formerly to be ; to assist the Archbishop in performing Divine Service in the Church of Westminster on the Coronation Day of every King and Queen of this Realm ; and that after the Coronation of every King and Queen, their coronation-robes and habiliments may be kept in the vestry by the Dean or some servant to be by him appointed for that purpose.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. JOHN EARL, D. D. Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and the Chapter of the same Church.

Right. As being ordained and appointed thereunto by virtue of letters patent of the late Queen Elizabeth, and to perform such services in like manner as the Abbot and Convent were used to do.

Fees, &c. Ten yards of scarlet cloth, six ells of puce-coloured cloth, six yards of sarsenet, and two pieces of double worsted for the robes of the Dean ; four ells of black cloth, and one piece of double worsted, for each of the three Chaplains of the Dean, for their robes.

Robes for six Ministers of the said Church, by the King's gift.

Also, the King's upper garment which he wears when he first comes into the Church in order to the Coronation.

Also, all oblations and offerings at the time of the Coronation.

Also, the scaffold, thrones, royal seats, chairs, tapestries, cushions, carpets, cloths, and all other ornaments wherewith the Church shall be furnished at the time of the Coronation.

Also, the four poles and staves which support the canopy, and the four bells that hang at each corner of the canopy.

Also, the dark-coloured cloth whereon the King walks from the West door of the Church to the scaffold.

Also the Great Chamber of the Church to have one ounce of gold by the hand of the Treasurer of the King's Chamber.

Also 100 loaves of manchet, the third part of a tun of wine, and fish, at the King's bounty, for the repast of the Dean and Chapter on the Coronation Day.

Answer. The claim of the Dean and Chapter to do the above-mentioned service was allowed. But as to the fees claimed in the said Petition, they were referred to the King's pleasure.

JAMES II.

Claimant. The DEAN and CHAPTER of St. Peter at Westminster.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as at the last Coronation.

Answer. The same judgment was given upon this Petition as at the last Coronation. But it appearing that the Dean and Chapter's claim as to keeping the Regalia was put into the Petition by the King's command; and it being evident that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are chargeable with keeping the same when his Majesty shall think fit to have them there, their Lordships did order thereupon, that the Regalia should be deposited in the custody of the Dean and Chapter, unless when the King shall appoint to have them kept elsewhere.

WILLIAM and MARY.

Claimant. THOMAS Bishop of ROCHESTER, Dean, and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as at the last Coronation.

Answer. Their claim of service allowed, except that, as to the keeping the Regalia in the vestry or repository of the said Church. The Commissioners adjudge that they shall be kept there, unless the King shall ordain them to be kept in some other place. As to the fees claimed in the Petition, they are referred to the King's pleasure.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. SAMUEL Bishop of ROCHESTER, Dean, and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Westminster.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

Answer. The claim allowed, except as to keeping the Regalia in the vestry or repository of the Church, which the Commissioners adjudged to be there kept, unless the King should appoint them to be kept elsewhere.

To hold the BASON and EWER when the King washes his hands before dinner on his Coronation Day, also at the same time to hold the TOWEL.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. PETER SOAME, Esq. son and heir of Sir Stephen Soame, Knt. and to perform the services in his own proper person or by his deputy.

Right. In right of certain lands and tenements in HEYDON in the County of Essex, being the moiety of the Manor, which he held by the service of holding the Bason and Ewer when the King washes his hands be-

fore dinner on his Coronation Day ; and in right of certain lands and tenements in Heydon aforesaid, which constitute this a moiety of the said Manor, to hold the King's Towel at the same time, as appears by several records and memoranda in the King's Chancery and Exchequer.

Fees, &c. All the fees, profits, and emoluments to the said services belonging.

Answer. Claim as to holding the Towel when the King washes his hands before dinner, and to have the Towel as his fee, allowed. As to appointing a deputy to perform the service, that matter must be referred to the King. All the rest of the claim disallowed.

JAMES II.

Claimant. PETER SOAME, Esq.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

Answer. Allowed, in the same manner as it was allowed at the last Coronation. But the Claimant not being able in person to perform his services, the execution of it was referred to the King's pleasure, to be performed by some other person in the Claimant's right.

N. B. The Minute Book of the proceedings of the Commissioners on the 3d March 1685, says, that Mr. North [one of the King's Council] acquainted the Lords Commissioners, that he had been attended by Mr. Soame, who desired the Bason might be allowed him, but inasmuch as that was disallowed at the last Coronation, and thereby judgment given for the King in point the Lords did not think fit to examine any such pretensions, so long as the said judgment stood in force.

N. B. On the 4th of April 1685, Lord Sunderland acquainted the Commissioners, that his Majesty had given him orders to search whether any person under the quality of a Lord had performed the said service as a Deputy at other Coronations ; and it not appearing that any person under that quality had done it, that his Majesty had been pleased to declare that a Lord should perform it at this Coronation.

WILLIAM and MARY.

Claimant. Sir PETER SOAME, Bart.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

Answer. Allowed to hold the Towel in person when the King and Queen washed their hands before dinner, but his claim to have the Towel for his fee was not allowed.

N. B. On the Coronation Day, as the King and Queen were going to wash their hands, the Earl of Suffolk with great violence snatched the towel out of the hands of the said Sir Peter Soame, under pretence of a warrant signed by the Earl Marshal, and assigning to the said Earl of Suffolk the service of holding the Towel. Against this force and injury Sir Peter made protest, and petitioned that, notwithstanding such force and injury, his right and claim might be safe.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. Sir PETER SOAME, Bart. by his guardian Henry Viscount St. John, and to perform the service in person or by deputy.

Right, Fees, &c. As before.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that

the Manor of Heydon is held by the service of holding the Towel when the King washes his hands before dinner on his Coronation Day, the claim so far as relates thereunto was allowed. But the appointment of a Deputy was referred to the King. The remainder of the claim was not allowed. The King appointed John St. John, Esq. to do the service, and he did it accordingly.

*To provide on the Coronation Day THREE MAPLE CUPS,
and present them to the King.*

CHARLES II.

Claimant. ROBERT BARNHAM, Esq. as he and his ancestors from time immemorial had done.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne, as of fee, of and in the Manor of NETHER BILSINGTON, in the county of Kent, held by doing such service.

Answer. Claim allowed. But Sir Robert Barnham being of great age, and unable to perform the service himself, the Commissioners referred the execution of the service to the King's pleasure to be done by some person in the right of Sir Robert.

N. B. On the 4th April 1685, Lord Sunderland acquainted the Commissioners, that his Majesty had given his consent that William Rider, Esq. should perform the service in right of Sir Robert Barnham.

WILLIAM and MARY.

Claimants. THOMAS LOWFIELD, Esq. and RALPH INGRAM, Esq.

Right. As being seized in fee, and in possession, of the Manor of NETHER BILSINGTON.

Answer. Claim allowed, and Thomas Lowfield, Esq. admitted to do the service.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. Sir BARNHAM RIDER, Knt. to perform the office in person or by deputy.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne, as of fee, of and in possession of the manor of NETHER BILSINGTON, held in grand serjeanty by the above service.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. Claim allowed.

To SUPPORT the KING in his Procession to his Coronation.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. JOHN, Bishop of Durham; WILLIAM, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Right. As their predecessors, Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells, have done from time immemorial.

Fees. The privileges appertinent to the service.

Answer. Allowed to perform the service, it appearing by records and other evidences that the predecessors of the said Bishops had from very antient times performed the said service.

JAMES II.

Claimants, Right, Fees, Answer, &c. the same as before.

WILLIAM & MARY.

Claimant. THOMAS, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Right. As his predecessors, Bishops of Bath and Wells, have done from time immemorial.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. It appearing that the Bishop of Bath and Wells' claim had always been joint with the Bishop of Durham; therefore, as the Bishop of Durham did not now put in his claim, the Commissioners would not give any judgment on the Bishop of Bath and Wells's separate petition, but referred it to the King's pleasure.

Mem. Peter Bishop of Winchester, and Jonathan Bishop of Bristol, supported the King and Queen on the Coronation Day.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. WILLIAM, Bishop of Durham.

Right. As his predecessors, Bishops of Durham, have been used to do at the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of England, from time immemorial.

Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that the Bishops of Durham, and Bishops of Bath and Wells, for the time being, have always performed the service, and that his Majesty, having been consulted on this occasion, gave his consent that the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishoprick of Bath and Wells being vacant, should do the service; and they did it accordingly.

To find a man on the Coronation Day to make in the King's kitchen a mess of Geroun; et si apponatur sagina, then it is called Malpigeroun.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. THOMAS LEIGH, Esq. and requested that John Sawyer might be accepted to do the service in his stead.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne, as of fee, of and in the manor of Bardolf, otherwise called Auguillon's, otherwise called ADDINGTON, in the county of Surrey, and which is held of the King in great serjeanty, by the service above specified; and as he and his ancestors, and all others possessed of the manor, have from time out of mind been accustomed to do.

Answer. Accordingly the said John Sawyer did the service, and the said Thomas Leigh carried the dish to the King's table in Westminster Hall.

JAMES II.

Claimant. JOHN LEIGH, Esq.

Right, Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. Allowed.

WILLIAM & MARY.

Claimant, Right, Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. Allowed; and that the King's and Queen's master cook should make the mess for the Claimant.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. Sir JOHN LEIGH, Knt.

Right, Fees, &c. the same as before.

Answer. The Claim allowed, and directions given that the mess should be made by the King's master-cook, who made it accordingly. No fees allowed, as none appeared to be due. Francis Leigh, Esq. son of the said Sir John Leigh, and his deputy, as allowed by the King, carried the mess up to the King's table.

To MAKE WAFERS for the King and Queen on their Coronation Day, and to serve them therewith at their own table on that day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. THOMAS CLOPTON, Esq. son and heir of William Clopton.

Right. As being seized of the manor of LISTON, with its appertinents, in the county of Essex, in his demesne as of fee, and holding the same of the King, by doing the said service.

Fees. To have the instruments of silver and other metal, for making the same to his own use, as also all the napkins and other profits and advantages accustomed.

Answer. The services and fees allowed.

N. B. He afterwards received £.30 composition for the fees, and the King's Waferers performed the service in right of the said Thomas.

JAMES II.

Claimant. WILLIAM CLOPTON, Esq.

Right, &c. the same as before.

Fees, &c. the same as before; with the further following articles, *viz.* a pipe of flour, 20 pounds of almonds pur ixiles, 30 sugar loaves, 11 pounds of powdered ginger, half a pound of saffron pur bastrons, une pipe d'osey, three gallons of oil, one dozen of Paris towels, one dozen ells of linen for covers, 11 Paris boulders, 40 ells of strainers, 40 ells of canvas, one dozen of basons and towels for making the battre, fuel sufficient, and cloathing for the petitioner and two men.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that the manor of Liston was held by the service above mentioned, and that the Petitioner was seized thereof, he was admitted to perform the service, and to take the fees of office of right belonging.

Afterwards a composition for the said fees was made with the petitioner for £.30, and by his consent, and the service was performed by the King's officers, in the petitioner's right.

N. B. In the minute-book of the proceedings of the Commissioners on the 28th of March 1685, it is stated, that on reading the petition of William Clopton, and the proceedings on his last claim, they observed some fees were claimed in particulars now which in the last claim were not so claimed, but that the last claim had general words in it that might comprehend them, and that at the last Coronation the service was performed by the King's officers in right of Mr. Clopton's father, and that there was a composition made for the fees at £.30. Wherefore, William Clopton was asked whether he would insist to have other judgment now given than was given at the last Court, because if he would take the same allowance of £.30, the particular fees that were claimed would not be material, for there would be a *salvo jure regis* entered. He thereupon desired that he might be admitted to the honourable service of carrying the wafers in person to the King's table, and desired a greater sum to be allowed in lieu of his fees, which he conceived to be much more valuable, but submitted to their Lordship's determination. The Commissioners determined that

he should be admitted in person to do that part of the service according to his desire, that the King's officers should do the rest, and that he should have £.30 as composition for the fees.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. WILLIAM CLOPTON, Esq.

Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The same as at the last Coronation; whereupon he received the composition of £.30, and by his consent the King's officers did the service in the petitioner's name.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. POLEY CLOPTON, Esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, otherwise POLEY CLOPTON, of Liston, in the county of Essex, Doctor in Physic.

Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. Admitted to do the service, and to receive the fees of right belonging to the service. The appointment of a Deputy was referred to the King's pleasure, and he appointed Maurice Shelter, Esq. to do the service in right of Poley Clopton.

The Office of NAPERY at the King or Queen's Coronation.

GEORGE II.

Claimants. FRANCIS LOGGIN and RICHARD WHITBORNE, Gent.

Right. As being seized in their own demesne, as of fee, of and in the Manor of ASHELE in the county of Norfolk, held by the above service.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that the said Manor of Ashele came into the hands of the

King's progenitors, by reason whereof the service above mentioned became extinct, and that the Manor was afterwards granted by Mary late Queen of England, to Sir Henry Bedingsfield and his heirs, to hold in capite for the 40th part of a Knight's fee in lieu of all services; the Court would not allow the claim.

To present TWO FALCONS to the King on his Coronation.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. CHARLES Earl of Derby, Lord of the Isle of Man and its appertinents.

Right. As being seized by inheritance of the Isle and Castle of PELHAM, and of the Serviory and Dominion of MAN, in his demesne as of fee, all which are held by such service.

Answer. Allowed, it appearing that the Isle of Man was held by the service of giving to the King two Falcons on his Coronation day.

JAMES II.

Claimant. HENRY Earl of Derby, Lord of the Isle of Man and its appertinents.

Right, &c. as above.

Answer. Allowed.

WILLIAM & MARY.

Claimant. WILLIAM RICHARD GEORGE STANLEY Earl of Derby, Lord of the Isle of Man and its appertinents.

Right, &c. as above.

Answer. Admitted.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. JAMES STANLEY Earl of Derby, Lord of the Isle of Man with its appertinents.

Right, &c. as above.

Answer. Claim allowed, and the Earl performed the service at the Coronation.

To perform the Office of GREAT CHAMBERLAIN at the Coronation and elsewhere ; and as such, on the morning of the Coronation day to enter the King's bed-chamber before he rises, and to give him his stockings, shirt, and drawers.

And on the same day, the said Great Chamberlain and the Senior Chamberlain for the time being to dress the King in all his apparel.

N. B. The like as to the Queen when there is one.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. MONTAGU Earl of Lindsey.

Right. As Great Chamberlain of England in fee and appertinent to the said office.

Fees. To have liberationes et hospitia Curie Domini Regis, at all times, and all fees, profits, and advantages to that office belonging and appertaining, as he and his ancestors heretofore have had and enjoyed at every Coronation; that is to say, forty yards of crimson velvet for his robes against the said Coronation day; the bed whereon the King lies on the night preceding his Coronation, with the curtains and furniture belonging thereunto; and all the cushions and cloth hung round the said chamber; together with the night-gown which the King wears the night before his Coronation day.

Answer. The Earl of Lindsey being in the actual possession and execution of the office, and his father

Robert late Earl of Lindsey, whose heir he is, having been put into possession of the said office by the late King Charles the First, with the advice of the Lords in Parliament;

It is by the Commissioners considered that the claims of the said Earl of Lindsey as to the office afore-said, and as above specified, be allowed to the said Earl, and to be performed on the Coronation-day, with all the fees and allowances claimed by him, except the Cup of Assay; it not appearing to the Commissioners that the Great Chamberlain of England did ever at any preceding Coronation receive such a cup; saving to the Earl of Oxford, whatever right, title, &c.

N. B. Afterwards, but before the Coronation, there were delivered to the Earl of Lindsey 40 ells of velvet, and 200 pounds sterling, as a compensation for all the rest of the fees, and he served as Chamberlain.

ALSO,

Claimant. ALBERIC DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right. As great Chamberlain of England in fee tail; *i. e.* to him and the heirs male of his body, begotten or to be begotten; and as heretofore he and his ancestors have for several ages done to the King's royal progenitors.

N. B. The Earl of Oxford also claimed to perform the further service as Great Chamberlain; *viz.* to carry the coif, gloves, and linen to be used at the King's anointing, as well for his hands as head. And also to carry the King's sword with the scabbard that is to be offered, and also the other offerings the King is to make; *viz.* £.10 sterling in gold; a mark in gold;

to carry the royal robe and crown for the King after divine service, with his other royal array. And to undress the King so far as his waistcoat and shirt, when he is to be dressed in his royal robes; and to be near the King until the Coronation be ended, and then to unrobe the King.

Fees. To have livery and lodging in the King's court, the fees accustomed to be paid to the Chamberlain or Chamberlains of England, by Bishops, and Archbishops, when they do homage and fealty to the King, and for Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons at their creation, and then doing homage and fealty, and at the ensuing and all other Coronations to have 40 ells of crimson velvet for his robe. To have the bed in sheets, furniture, and all the furniture whereon the King lay the night before, with the King's night-gown and all the livery where-with the King was served the night before. And all fees due to the Great Chamberlain of England, as any of his ancestors Earls of Oxford have or ought to have enjoyed. Saving to him and his heirs male all other rights and dignities by reason of his tenure of lands as otherwise, and to enjoy the same as well at the Coronation of the King and Queen, as at any other time, to him and his heirs male.

JAMES II.

Claimant. ROBERT Earl of Lindsey.

Right. The same as at the last Coronation.

Fees, &c. The same as were claimed at the last Coronation.

Answer. The same judgment as was given at the last Coronation on the petitions of the Earls of Lindsey and Oxford.

N. B. The Earl of Oxford having at the last Coronation put in the same claim to the office of Great Chamberlain, as the Earl of Lindsey did, the Commissioners for claims on the Coronation of K. James the Second, deferred giving judgment on the Earl of Lindsey's petition, until the Earl of Oxford had determined whether he would make a claim or not; but the Earl of Lindsey pressing for judgment, the Earl of Oxford was on the 31st of March 1685, asked by the Commissioners whether he had any claim to put in, to which he answered, that he did not know whether he should trouble their Lordships with any claim for the office of Great Chamberlain, because it had been determined in Parliament; however, he requested further time to be advised, and which was accordingly granted. On the 6th of April the Earl of Oxford, being in Court, gave his positive answer, that he was advised, that this was no Court to put him into possession of the office of Great Chamberlain, and therefore would not trouble their Lordships any more concerning the said claim. *From the Minute Book of the Commissioners' Proceedings.*

Claimant. THE EARL OF DERBY.

Answer. The possession of the Office of Great Chamberlain of England, having been settled in the Earl of Lindsey by the House of Lords, the Commissioners would not examine into the allegations on the Earl of Derby's petition, but disallowed the claim.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. ROBERT EARL OF LINDSEY, Baron Willoughby, Beke, and Eresby.

Right, &c. As Great Chamberlain of England in fee, and as appertinent to that office.

Fees. To have Liberationes et hospitia Curie Domini Regis et Regine at all times; and on the morning of the Coronation day, to enter into the King and Queen's bed-chamber before they rise, and to bring to the said King and Queen their shirt and shift and drawers. That the said Earl, together with the first or Senior Chamberlain for the time being, should on that day dress the King and Queen in all their apparel, and to have all the fees, and profits, and advantages, to that office due, appendant, and appurtenant, as his ancestors theretofore have been used to have on Coronation days: *i. e.* Forty yards of crimson velvet for the said Earl's robe on the Coronation day, and when the King and Queen are dressed, and ready to issue out of their chamber on that day, then the said Earl is intituled to take and have the bed whereon the King and Queen lay the night before the Coronation, and all its furniture, with valances and curtains, and all the cushions and cloths hung round the said chamber on that day, and the King and Queen's night gowns which they wore the night before their Coronation day.

Answer. It appearing to the Commissioners that the Earl of Lindsey was then in possession of, and execution of, the office aforesaid, and that his grandfather Robert Earl of Lindsey, was put into possession of the said office

by King Charles I. by the advice of Parliament, that the Claimant's father, Montague Earl of Lindsey, executed the office at the Coronation of King Charles II. and that the present Claimant executed it at the Coronation of the late King James. Therefore the claim was allowed. As to the service when done to the Queen, the Earl was to appoint such person as the Queen should approve of to perform the same; thereupon the Earl, with the Queen's approbation, appointed the Countess of Derby to perform the said service in his right, and she executed the same accordingly. As to the fees and allowances claimed, they were allowed. The Earl previous to the Coronation received the forty yards of velvet. At the Coronation he executed the office, and received his fees aforesaid in Special.

Claimant. WILLIAM RICHARD EARL OF DERBY.

Right. As cousin and heir of Henry de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford, Great Chamberlain of England; that is to say, son and heir of Charles Stanley late Earl of Derby, who was son and heir of James Stanley late Earl of Derby and Elizabeth his wife, and which Elizabeth was daughter of Edward de Vere last Earl of Oxford and Chamberlain of England, and sister and heir to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, and which Henry was seized in fee of the said Office of Great Chamberlain of England, and being so seized died without leaving any issue of his Body. Whereby the petitioner, as cousin and heir as aforesaid to the said Henry Earl of Oxford, ought to have to him and his heirs, the said office of Great Chamberlain of England.

Answer. The claim of the Earl of Derby disallowed, by reason that it was not allowed at the last or at any other Coronation; as also because the Earl of Lindsey's claim to the office of Great Chamberlain of England, had been already allowed by the present Lords Commissioners. Entry to be made accordingly. *Salvo jure, &c.*

GEORGE II.

Claimant. PEREGRINE DUKE OF ANCASTER AND KESTEVEN, Baron of Willoughby, Beke, and Eresby.

Right. As Great Chamberlain of England in fee, and as appurtenant to that Office.

Fees. The same as claimed at the Coronation of William and Mary.

Answer. The claim as to the office allowed; as also all Fees claimed, except the Cup of Assay, as it does not appear that any Cup was ever at any former Coronation allowed to the Great Chamberlain of England.

To serve the King (and the Queen when there is one) with WATER as well before as after Dinner on his Coronation day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. MONTAGU Earl of Lindsey.

Right. As Great Chamberlain of England; and as he and his ancestors Great Chamberlains of England, from time immemorial have done to the King's royal Progenitors as pertinent to that office, and as appears by the records of the Exchequer.

Fees, &c. The Basins and Towels, and the Cup of Assay, wherewith the King is served, with all other fees appertinent thereunto, as his ancestors had received.

Answer. The offices and services were allowed to belong to, and to be performed by the Earl of Lindsey, for the same reasons as the Earl was allowed to have the office of Great Chamberlain of England.

The Earl of Lindsey was also allowed the basins and towels, but not the Cup of Assay, because it did not appear to the Commissioners, that the Great Chamberlain of England had ever at any former Coronation received such a Cup.

Vide Office of Great Chamberlain of England.

ALSO,

Claimant. ALBERIC DE VERE, Earl of Oxford.

Right. As being Great Chamberlain of England in fee tail, that is to say, to hold to him and his heirs male of his body begotten or to be begotten, and as heretofore he and his ancestors have, for several ages past, done to the King's royal progenitors, and as appertinent to the said office of Great Chamberlain of England.

JAMES II.

Claimant. ROBERT Earl of Lindsey.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as at the last Coronation.

Answer. The same judgment as was given at the last Coronation.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. ROBERT Earl of Lindsey.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as at the last Coronation.

Answer. The same judgment as was given at the last Coronation.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. PEREGRINE, Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, Baron of Willoughby, Beke, and Eresby.

Right. As appurtenant to the office of Great Chamberlain of England, of which office he was then possessed.

Fees. The same as were claimed at the Coronation of Charles II.

Answer. Allowed to do the Service claimed. The Claim to have a Cup of Assay was not allowed, because it did not appear to the Court, that the Great Chamberlain of England ever at any preceding Coronation received such a Cup. The other Fees were allowed.

On the Coronation day to attend as SERJEANT of the
SILVER SCULLERY.

JAMES II.

Claimant. Lord Dartmouth, as Master of the Horse.

Right. As appendant to the office of Master of the Horse to the King, which office he then filled ; and in such manner as the Duke of Albermarle, and others in possession of the said office, had in fact enjoyed, as appeared by the accounts of the Green Cloth, and by witnesses ready to be produced.

Fees, &c. All the Silver plate served at the King's Coronation day, with all the fees and profits there-

unto belonging; as also to take Assay at the Dresser and Bar of the King's kitchen of all victuals and viands for the King's table.

Answer. In regard no such claim had ever been made or allowed before, the Lords Commissioners did not allow the same. But advised the like Judgment to be entered, as was given at the last Court upon the claim of the officers of the moving wardrobe.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. HENRY DE NASSAU D'OVERQUERQUE, Master of the Horse to the King and Queen.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as before.

Answer. No such claim having hitherto been allowed by the Court, and it appearing that the Duke of Albermarle and Lord Dartmouth, heretofore Masters of the Horse, enjoyed the service by the King's favour only, and not as matter of right; it was referred to the King's pleasure.

GEORGE II.

Claimant. RICHARD Earl of Scarborough, Master of the Horse.

Right. As appendant to the office of Master of the Horse, and as enjoyed by his predecessors.

Fees, &c. The same as at the former Coronations.

Answer. This claim having never been allowed at any former Coronations, and it appearing to the Court, that if the Duke of Albermarle, Lord Dartmouth, Henry de Nassau d'Overquerque, or Charles Duke of Somerset, heretofore Masters of the Horse, ever enjoyed such office or service, they received the same of the King's mere grace. The Commissioners

directed that the matter should be referred to the King.

The King appointed the Earl to perform the office on his Coronation day.

To serve the King with the first GILT CUP out of which he drinks at dinner on his Coronation day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. WILLIAM Lord ALLINGTON.

Right. As being seized in his own demesne, as of fee, of the Manor of WYMONDELEY in the county of Hertford, which Manor he holds of the King in Great Serjeanty, by the service above mentioned.

Fees, &c. To have the Cup for his fee.

Answer. Allowed to do the service, and received the Cup for his fee.

JAMES II.

Claimant. LADY ALLINGTON, on behalf of her son Giles Lord Allington.

Right, Fees, &c. The same as before.

Answer. Claim and fee allowed; but because no Deputy can be admitted for so high a service without the appointment of the King, the execution of the service to be done in the right of the Lord Allington, he being an infant, was referred to the King's pleasure.

N. B. On the 4th of April 1685, Lord Sunderland acquainted the Commissioners, that his Majesty had given his consent, that the services claimed by Lady Allington, in right of her son Lord Allington, should be performed by Deputy, and that Hildabrand Allington, Esq. Uncle to Lord Allington, should be his Lordship's Deputy.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. DIANA widow of Lord Allington, on behalf of her son, Giles, Lord Allington, Baron of Wymondeley, an Infant; also praying the Commissioners to appoint a person of rank, who was related to the infant, to wit his cousin jermain Sir John Jacob to do the service in his stead.

Right. He being seized in fee, and in possession of, the Manor of WYMONDELEY in Hertfordshire, which is held in Great Serjeanty by the service of serving the King and Queen on their Coronation day with the first Gilt Cups out of which the King and Queen drink at their dinner.

Fees, &c. To have the two Cups for his fee, *i. e.* the Cup wherewith he serves the King, and a Cup wherewith he serves the Queen.

Answer. The claim as to the service, and as to one Cup only, was allowed; but the appointment of a Deputy was referred to the King's pleasure.

The King appointed Sir John Jacob to do the service, and he performed it accordingly.

GEORGE II.

Claimants. JULIANA, Countess Dowager Howe, Sir RICHARD GROSVENOR, Bart. Sir NATHANIEL NAPIER, Bart.

Right. As being Tenants in Possession of the Manor of GREAT WYMONDELEY, held of the King in Grand Serjeanty by the above service.

Fees, &c. To have the Cup for their fee.

Answer. The claim allowed; but it was referred to the King, to name which of the Petitioners should do the service.

The King appointed Sir Richard Grosvenor to do the service, with a *Salvo jure* as to Juliana Lady Howe and Sir Nathaniel Napier, and Sir Richard accordingly did the service.

N. B. Their Petition states, that Hildabrand Lord Allington, Baron of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland, being in possession of the said Manor before the Coronation day of the late King George the First, in his petition to the then Court of Claims, sets forth, that he had purchased the said Manor of Elizabeth Hamilton, widow, who had conveyed the same to him and his heirs for ever, so that he was then in possession of the said Manor, and consequently held the said Manor of the said King in Grand Serjeanty by the service aforesaid. And that Lord Allington's claim was thereupon allowed, that he did the service, and the cup was allowed him. That afterwards he died, seized of the said Manor, without making any disposal thereof by his last will or otherwise; and that at his death, the said Manor descended to his nieces and next heirs, *viz.* the Petitioner, Julia Lady Howe; Diana now the wife of the petitioner, Sir Richard Grosvenor; and Catherine, since deceased, late the wife of the other Petitioner, Sir Nathaniel Napier. That the said Diana Grosvenor, by the grant of Diana Warburton, by indentures of lease and release bearing date respectively the 30th and 31st days of March in the 12th year of the late King, in consideration of a marriage then intended to be solemnized, and which afterwards took effect between the said Diana the Petitioner, and the Petitioner Richard Grosvenor, and his heirs for ever; that the Petitioner Juliana Lady

Howe, in her own right, as a purchaser under the said conveyance; and the petitioner Sir Nathaniel Napier, by the courtesy, are the true tenants of the said Manor of Great Wymondeley, and as such, hold the said Manor of the King by the service of Grand Sergeanty, to do and perform the office aforesaid. That forasmuch as the said office ought to be performed by one only of the petitioners, and as the petitioner Sir Richard Grovenor had contracted and agreed with the other petitioners Juliana Lady Howe, and Sir Nathaniel Napier, as also with William Napier, Esq. son and heir of the said Dame Catherine Napier deceased, for all their estates and interests in the said Manor; the petitioners pray, that the petitioner Sir Richard Grovenor may be directed and appointed to do and perform the office and service, and receive the Cup.

To serve on the Coronation day in the Office of KING's BUTTELARY, with the Citizens of London.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. The Mayor and Burgesses of OXFORD.

Right. By virtue of divers Charters granted by sundry Kings of England, under the great seal of England.

Fees. All fees and profits belonging to the service.

Answer. Allowed to perform the service, and to have and to receive *three Maple cups* for their fee.

JAMES II.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Fees. The same, but with this further circumstance, that they *hoped*, and afterwards by their Council *moved*, that they might have a *Gilt cup* allowed them as a fee,

alleging that they were allowed it at the last Coronation.

Answer. On reading the judgment given at the last Coronation, it did not appear that they were allowed the said *Gilt cup*, but the entry was that they received *three Maple cups* for their fee; and the evidence produced on the behalf of the said Mayor and Burgesses not being sufficient to admit them to any other allowance, the same judgment was given as at the last Coronation.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Fees. All fees and profits appertaining to the service.

Answer. Claim of service allowed, as also to receive *three Maple cups* for their fee.

QUEEN ANNE.

Claimants, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The same as at the last Coronation.

GEORGE I.

Claimants, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The same as at the last Coronation.

GEORGE II.

Claimants, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The same as at the last Coronation.

To carry a CANOPY of gold and purple silk upon four staves covered with silver, over the King and Queen's head at their Coronation, having at the four corners four silver bells gilt, and sixteen Barons to be assigned to the Canopy, that is, four to each staff.
Also to have a Table in the great Hall on the right hand, where the King and Queen dine.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. The Barons of the CINQUE PORTS.

Right. According to the liberties and privileges allowed to them and their ancestors by the King's progenitors from time immemorial.

Fees. The Canopy with its staves and bells, as their ancestors have done at all former Coronations.

Answer. The whole claim allowed, and the sixteen Barons being in gowns, and adorned in scarlet habits all alike, did the service and received the fees.

JAMES II.

Claimants, Right, Fees, &c. as before.

N. B. The Barons of the Cinque Ports afterwards, on the 11th of April 1685, by their Counsel, humbly suggested that it appeared by Moore's Reports, that there were thirty-two Barons to support the Canopies of King James the First and his Queen Anne, and therefore prayed allowance of the same number to support the two Canopies at the present Coronation.

Answer. The same claim allowed. Their Lordships the Commissioners being informed that his Majesty had given order that both Canopies should be supported by 16 persons only, it appeared that the allowance of *sixteen Barons* already made was sufficient. It was afterwards at the Court of Claims held on the 16th of April, 1685, the Lord Sunderland signified to the Commissioners that his Majesty had appointed thirty-two Barons of the Cinque Ports to carry the two Canopies at the Coronation.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Fees. The Canopy with its staves and bells, as also cloth for their coats at the King and Queen's expence.

Answer. Claim allowed in every respect, except the cloth for their habits, which claim did not appear to have ever been made by any of their ancestors.

N. B. The King and Queen walked under one and the same Canopy, which was supported by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports, dressed in a scarlet uniform, and these Barons received the fees claimed, but did not sit at the table on the right hand side of the Hall, that table being occupied by some of the Bishops. Wherefore the Barons protested against the intrusions committed against the ancient custom, right, and privilege of the Barons of the Cinque Ports on the Coronation day.

GEORGE II.

Claimants, Right, &c. as before.

Fees. The Canopy under which the King walks, together with its staves and bells; as also that under which the Queen walks, and cloth for their coats, at the King and Queen's expence.

Answer. The Claim allowed in every respect, except the cloth for their coats.

N. B. The Canopies were supported by 30 Barons of the Cinque Ports. The King's Canopy, on the left, Sir George Oxendon, Bart. John Hayward, Richard Soley, Julius Deeds, John Norris, John Scroope, David Papillon, John Essington, Esq. On the right, Sir William Ashburnham, Thomas Pelham, Richard Dyne, Hercules Baker, Philip Gibbon, Robert Bristow, Henry George Berkley, and Henry Furnesse, Esq.

The Queen's Canopy. On the left, John Kelly,

John Jeakin, Gerard d'Gols, Thomas Clare, Samuel Teake, Peter Bunell, John Coates, Thomas Lancaster, Esq. On the right, Hon. Thomas Townshend, James Pelham, John Collier, James Brockman, James Lamb, Hon. George Dodington, George Furnesse, and Daniel Minet, Esq. dressed in a scarlet uniform.

To have the receipt and disposal of the CLOTH laid on the pavements of the street, and whereon the King walks from his Chamber to the Abbey.

JAMES II.

Claimants. The Churchwardens of St. Margaret, Westminster. Also, the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields.

Answer. The claim being without precedent or form of law, the Lords Commissioners rejected the same, and directed the Petitioners to make their application to the Earl of Exeter, to whose office of Almoner it belongs, to distribute the cloth which the Claimants pretended to have.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimants. The Churchwardens of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

Answer. The same as was given at the last Coronation.

To be CARVER for the King and Queen when sitting at Dinner on their Coronation day.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. EDWARD Earl of LINCOLN, Lord of Clinton and Say.

Right. As appertinent to his Earldom of LINCOLN, his ancestors and others, Earls of Lincoln, having

heretofore performed the said service, particularly in the time of King Richard II. when John of Gaunt King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Lincoln, claimed the said office, and had the same allowed by the said King Richard II. and his Council; accordingly he the said John being High Steward of England, did the service of Carver by his deputy.

Fees. All fees and privileges thereto due.

Answer. The Earl not having produced any proofs or evidence in support of his claim, the same was disallowed. But he was told that he might sue for justice of the King, if he should think fit to do so.

To be the KING'S CHAMPION on his Coronation day.

And as such to have on the Coronation day one of the King's great coursers, with a saddle, harness, and trappings of cloth of gold, and one of the best suits of armour with cases of cloth of gold, and all such other things appertaining to the King's body as entirely as the King ought to have them if he was going into mortal battel. And on the Coronation day to be mounted on the said courser, trapped and furnished as aforesaid, being accompanied by the High Constable and Marshal of England, and the King's Herald with a trumpet sounding before him, to come riding into the Hall to the place where the King sits at dinner with the crown on his head; and there, in the presence of the said King, and in the hearing of all the people, after the trumpet hath made three solemn proclamations, one of the King's Heralds to proclaim with an audible

voice these words following, or others of such-like effect: "that if any person of whatsoever degree he be, either high or low, will deny or gainsay that Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, son and next heir of our late sovereign Lord, Charles the First deceased, defender of the faith, being lineally and lawfully descended from the body of Margaret daughter to the high and renowned Prince Henry the Second, King of England, France, and Ireland, and which Margaret was lawfully begotten of the body of Elizabeth daughter of King Edward the Fourth, who was rightful King of the realm of England, ought not to enjoy the crown thereof, here is his Champion ready by his body to assert and maintain that he LYES LIKE A FALSE TRAITOR, and in that quarrel to adventure his life on any day that shall be assigned him." And thereupon the said Champion throws down his gauntlet; and in case no man shall say that he is ready in that quarrel to combat, then, as hath been usually done at all former Coronations of Kings and Queens of this realm, after the before-mentioned words, if any one will deny or gainsay that the King ought not to be crowned, are proclaimed, the Sovereign drinks to the said Champion in a gold cup with a cover.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. EDWARD DYMÖCK, Esq. son and heir of Nicholas Dymock, son of Robert Dymock, son and heir of Sir Edward Dymock, Knt.

Right of claim. As being lawfully possessed and seized of the Manor of SCRIVELSBY in the county of

Lincoln, in his own demesne as of fee, and holding the said Manor of the King by the service of being his Champion, on his Coronation day.

Fees, &c. The King's great Courser, as above mentioned, with its Harness and Trappings, as also the above-mentioned suit of Armour, and Bases of Cloth of Gold; and the Gold Cup out of which the King drinks to him, together with its Cover.

Answer. On considering the evidences, from the records produced on the part of Edward Dymock, whereby it appeared that he by hereditary right was seized of the said Manors, and for several years past had been in possession of the said Manor, and that the same was held by the service of being the King's Champion on the Coronation day; the said Edward Dymock was allowed to perform that service, and to receive and take the fees and allowances mentioned in his petition. The King after this, and previous to the Coronation, knighted the said Edward, and he performed the service.

ALSO,

Claimant. ROBERT HEYWOOD. That Charles Dymock, Esq. was seized of the Manor of SCRIVELSBY, in Lincolnshire, which Manor, from time immemorial, hath been held of the King of this realm in Grand Serjeanty, by the service of being the King's Champion on his Coronation day, and being so seized, died; whereupon the said Manor, with its appurtenants, descended and came to him the said Robert Heywood, as son and heir of Eliz. sole and rightful heir of Robert Dymock, Esq. uncle and heir to the before

mentioned Charles Dymock, the which Robert Dymock was brother to Sir Edward Dymock, Knt. father of Charles Dymock before mentioned, and which Charles Dymock died without issue, at Oxford, in the service of the late king Charles I. of pious memory, by reason whereof the petitioner, the said Robert Heywood, is rightfully, and by law intituled to perform the service.

ALSO,

Claimant. CRESSY DYMCK, Esq. as cousin and heir of Charles Dymock, Esq. son and heir of Sir Edward Dymock, Knt. son and heir of Robert Dymock, son and heir of Sir Edward Dymock, Knt. father of Arthur Dymock, Esq. father of John Dymock, Esq. the father of Thomas Dymock, the petitioner's father; and which first mentioned Charles Dymock, dying without issue, the petitioner, as his cousin and heir, is lawfully seized in his own demesne as of fee, of the said Manor of SCRIVELSBY in the county of Lincoln.

JAMES II.

Claimant. Sir CHARLES DYMCK.

Right. As Lord of the Manor, and Tenant in possession of the Manor of SCRIVELSBY.

Fees, &c. The fees as claimed at the last Coronation, as also 20 yards of Crimson Sattin.

Mem. At the Court of Claims held 21 April 1685, Counsel for Sir Charles Dymock moved, and insisted, that he should have a Gold Cup, and an allowance in specie of all the rest of his fees recited in his claim. But it appearing to their Lordships that the Cup

claimed by Sir Charles Dymock's ancestors was a Gilt Cup, the word in the record being *d'Orie*, which could not be understood otherwise than *Gilt*, and at the last Coronation it was so taken; their Lordships granted no allowance of the said pretension.

Answer. His claim to perform the service allowed; but as the 20 yards of Crimson Sattin which he now claimed, was not at the last Coronation claimed by his ancestor, and as he now shewed nothing to make good his pretensions thereto, his claim as to the said 20 yards of Crimson Sattin, was disallowed, but all the other allowances and fees claimed in his petition were allowed.

ALSO,

Claimant. THOMAS DYMCK, Esq.

Right. As being Lord of the Manor of SCRIVELSBY.

Fees, &c. as before.

Answer. The Council of Thomas Dymock, Esq. being asked by the Commissioners whether he was the present possessor of the Manor of Scrivelsby, acknowledged that he was out of possession, and that Sir Charles Dymock was in possession thereof: Whereupon the Commissioners dissallowed his claim.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. CHARLES DYMCK, Esq. son and heir of Sir Charles Dymock, Knt.

Right. As being seized and possessed of the Manor of Scrivelsby.

Fees, &c. The Fees as claimed at the last Coronation, and also that he should be allowed Two Cups,

because his service was now double, for he was to maintain by battle the Titles of the King and Queen.

Answer. Allowed to do the service, and to have as his fee only One Cup, with its Cover, and all other the fees claimed by him, except the 20 yards of Crimson Sattin, which claim was disallowed.

QUEEN ANNE.

Claimant. CHARLES DYMCK, Esq.

Right. As being seized, in his own demesne as of fee, and possessed of the Manor of Scrivelsby.

Fees, &c. One of the King or Queen's great Coursers, with the Saddle, Harness, and Trappings of Cloth of Gold. One of the King's best Suits of Armour, with cases of Cloth of Gold; twenty yards of Crimson Sattin, with all other things belonging to the King's body when he goes into mortal battle; and the Gold Cup in which the King drinks to him, with its Cover.

Answer. Admitted to do the service, and to have the Gold Cup and Cover, and other fees and perquisites, except the 20 yards of Crimson Sattin, which are not allowed.

GEORGE I.

Claimant. LEWIS DYMCK, brother and heir of Charles Dymock, Esq. son and heir of Sir Charles Dymock, Knt. son and heir of Sir Edward Dymock, Knt. son and heir of Nicholas Dymock, youngest son of Robert Dymock, son and heir of Sir Edward Dymock, Knt.

Right, Fees, &c. same as before.

Answer. The same answer as at the last Coronation.

GEORGE II.

Claimant, Right, Fees, &c. same as before.

Answer. The same answer as given at the last Coronation.

To distribute the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS to such to whom the King and Queen order them to be given on their Coronation.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. FRANCIS Viscount NEWPORT, Treasurer of the King's Household.

Right. The service claimed being appendant to his office of Treasurer of the Household, as all his predecessors in the said office have had that privilege and done that service, and as he himself did at the Coronation of king James II.

Answer. No claim of this sort appearing to have been made by the Treasurer of the King's Household for an office of the kind or otherwise, either before the High Steward of England or the Commissioners; they therefore did not give any judgment on this claim. However, upon the allegation of the Lord Newport, who was then present in court, that his predecessors had from very antient times performed that office, the Commissioners recommended the matter of the petition to the King.

Afterwards the King appointed the said Viscount Newport to the office of Distributing all the Medals, as well Gold as Silver, except those only which were

given away in the House of Commons on the King's Coronation ; and afterwards Lord Newport performed the service, and the residue of the said service was done by Henry Powle, Esq. the Speaker of the Commons, on the before-mentioned Coronation day.

To let out to Farm all the SHOPS, TENTS, STALLS, and SCAFFOLDS within the King's Two Palaces at Westminster, called the Old and the New Palace, and to attend on the King when he shall be at these Palaces on his Coronation.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. BOLD BOUGHEY, Esq. Warden of the Fleet, and Keeper of the Two Palaces, called the Old and New Palaces, at Westminster.

Right. As appertinent to his office of Keeper of the two Palaces, and Warden of the Fleet, of which he is seized in his own demesne as of franchise, and holds by Grand Serjeanty, by the service of keeping the said Palaces, and being attendant on the King when he comes to them, as all his predecessors had done in all former times.

Fees, &c. The Wages of Six-pence a day, payable by the Sheriffs of London ; also Bread, Wine, Victuals, and Candles, as other the King's Servants have, while the King is there, and all the Fuel and other things which shall be there left when the King removes from the said Palaces.

Answer. These claims not relating specially to Coronations, and not appearing to the Commissioners to have ever been allowed in times past, either by the

Great Steward of England, or by any Commissioners appointed to execute the office, was therefore disallowed, and the Petitioner left to sue for justice therein, if he should think proper so to do.

On the Coronation day to carry on the King's Left Hand, during the Procession, the Sword called LANCASTER SWORD.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. CHARLES Earl of Derby, Lord of the ISLE of MAN, and its appertinents.

Right. As being seized by inheritance of the Isle and Castle of Pelham, and of the signiory and dominion of Man, in his demesne as of fee, all which are held by the service above mentioned.

Fees, &c. All fees, privileges, and dignities appertinent to the said service.

Answer. It appearing to the Court that the Isle of Man was held by the service of giving to the King *two Falcons* on his Coronation day, and not by the service of carrying the Sword called *Curtana*, nor by the service of carrying the Sword, called *Lancaster Sword*, the Earl was admitted to do the service of giving the King two Falcons on his Coronation day; but not to perform either the service of carrying the Sword called *Curtana*, or the service of carrying the Sword called *Lancaster Sword*.

N. B. Afterwards by the King's favour the said Earl of Derby did carry the *Third Sword* before the King on his Coronation day.

To BUILD SCAFFOLDS at the Palace in Westminster, and from thence to the Palace at White Hall, and from thence to Temple Bar, in the High Street, for the People to see the Solemnity of the coronation, and to have the benefit thereof.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. Sir WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, Knight Marshal.

Right. As belonging to his office of Knight Marshall of the King's Household.

Fees, &c. The profits and benefits of the Scaffolds.

Answer. This claim, in regard the said office had no especial relation to the Coronation, 'was not allowed, but the Claimant left to justice to prosecute his pretence if he thought fit.

To furnish all Places within ST. PETER'S CHURCH at Westminster, where the King is crowned, with TAPES-TRY, and all OTHER FURNITURE used about the Great Scaffolds, Thrones, Traverses, and Seats raised in the Church at the time of the Coronation.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. The OFFICERS of the MOVING WARD-ROBE.

Right. Their predecessors having been allowed to do so at all the Coronations of his Majesty's progenitors.

Fees, &c. All the Timber and Materials of the said Scaffolds, and all Serges and other Cloth with which the said Scaffolds and other places are covered.

Answer. No such claim appearing heretofore, it

was not allowed. But the officers were left to justice to prosecute their claim if they thought fit.

By order of the Lord Chamberlain, to see that a great Scaffold, with Rails, and Two Pair of Stairs, and a Throne thereon be erected in St. Peter's Church at Westminster, or in the place where the Kings and Queens shall be crowned. And also to see that other Scaffolds necessary for the same solemnities be erected in the said Church, and that two traverses be made and provided in St. Edward's Chapel within the said Church, and that the said Throne be covered with Cloth of Gold; and that the Stairs of the said great Scaffold be covered with Tapistry and Silk, and the Rails and other Scaffolds with Red Cloth; and also to see that the great Scaffold and Throne be adorned with all the royal Ornaments.

CHARLES II.

Claimants. GENTLEMEN USHERS, DAILY WAITERS.

Right. Their predecessors having so done at all former Coronations.

Fees, &c. The Cloth of Gold wherewith the Thrones are covered.

Answer. No such claim appearing to have been heretofore made, it was not allowed. But the petitioners were left at liberty to prosecute their pretensions at law if they think fit.

To be MASTER OF THE KING'S BUCK-HOUNDS, and to keep 24 Buck-hounds and 16 Harriers.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. EDWARD LORD ROCKINGHAM.

Right. As holding the Manor of LITTLE WELDON,

90 KEEPER OF BUCK HOUNDS—WESTMINSTER MANOR.

in the county of Northampton, and the bailywick of the guardianship of the King's Buck-hounds in capite by that service.

Fees, &c. Two-pence a day, and for a mungrel two-pence a day, and for two servants for each of them three-halfpence a day, and for feeding the said Buck and Hare-hounds one-halfpenny a day for every of them, as also the fees and wages in the King's house, according to the statutes thereof, viz. for the said master 7d. a day, and for the said two servants three-halfpence for each of them; and for two robes for the said master 40s. by the year, and for the said servants or ley keepers 13s. and 4d. a year for each of them, and for shoes and stockings 4s. 8d. a year for each of them.

Answer. This claim not appearing to have ever been formerly made, was not allowed; but he was left to sue for justice if he thought fit.

JAMES II.

The same as the last.

To have the WASTE LANDS in the Manor of Westminster, and particularly the Waste Land and encroachment in the Palace Yard before Westminster Hall, with the exclusive benefit of building Scaffolds in the said Palace Yard, and elsewhere in the said Manor, on the Coronation day, so as not to commit any nuisance, or diminish the solemnity of that day.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

Claimant. Sir HUMPHREY EDWIN, Knt.

Right. As Lord of the Manor of WESTMINSTER,

under a grant thereof made by his late Majesty King Charles II. to his consort Queen Katherine, as appears by the said grant, and a verdict obtained upon full evidence at the Exchequer bar.

Answer. According to the roll of services the answer was ; such claim was not allowed, because it did not in any wise seem to relate to the Coronation. But the answer as entered in the minute book of the Commissioners, 3 April, 1689, is—no claim of that nature being ever preferred before, and it not being particularly within the cognizance of the Court, it was disallowed ; but that Sir Humphrey Edwin might prosecute his right at law if he thought fit.

To redeem the KING'S SWORD, which shall be offered at the altar according to the custom of England at the Coronation of the Kings, and to carry the same sword before the King on his Coronation day in his return from his Coronation.

CHARLES II.

THOMAS Duke of NORFOLK, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his guardians, during his infirmity, and that James Earl of Suffolk might be admitted as his deputy.

Right. As Earl of Arundel and Premier Earl of England.

Answer. The claim not being made out, was disallowed.

JAMES II.

Claimant. Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Right and Answer the same as the last.

To carry the SWORD, called CURTANA, before the King on his Coronation day.

CHARLES II.

Claimant. THOMAS Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, by his guardians during his infirmity, and praying that James Earl of Suffolk might officiate as his Deputy, and perform the service.

Right. As being Earl of Surrey, and cousin and heir of Hugh Bigod, heretofore Earl of Norfolk, and Maud his wife, who was eldest daughter and heir of Anselm, Marshal Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England; and also as being cousin and heir of John eighth Earl Warren and Surrey, and Alice his sister and heir; as also cousin and heir to Sir Gilbert Lord Talbot, son and heir of Sir Richard Talbot, Knt. cousin and heir of John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke, cousin and heir of Isabel, the eldest daughter and heir of William de Valence Earl of Pembroke and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Gwarren Lord of Mont Chensey, and Joan his wife, second sister and one of the coheirs of the said Anselm Earl of Pembroke.

Fees, &c. All privileges and dignities to the said service appurtenant.

Answer. The claim not being made out to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, was by them disallowed.

ALSO,

Claimant. CHARLES Earl of Derby, Lord of the ISLE of MAN and its appurtenances.

Right. As being by inheritance seized of the Isle and Castle of Man, and of the seigniory and dominion of Man in his own demesne as of fee, all which are held by the above-mentioned tenure.

Fees, &c. The same as the last.

Answer. The claim disallowed; it appearing that the Isle of Man was held by the service of giving to the King two falcons on his Coronation day, and not by the service of carrying the sword called *Curtana* on the Coronation day.

JAMES II.

Claimant. HENRY Duke of NORFOLK and Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

The *Right* and *Fees* the same as at the Coronation of King Charles II.

Answer. The claim not being made out to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, was disallowed.

**An Account of what quantity of PLATE is given
at the time of the CORONATION, according to
the Claims delivered in to the Lord High
Chamberlain of England for that day.**

-
1. The Lord High Almoner for the day, according to
claim, two large gilt basons - - 305 oz.
 2. To the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, claim-
ing as Chief Butler of England, a gold cup of a
wine quart - - - - 32 oz.
 3. To the Lord Mayor of London, as assistant to the
Chief Butler, and to serve the King with wine
after dinner, a gold cup - - 30 oz.
 4. To the Mayor of Oxford, as assistant to the Lord
Mayor of London, a gilt cup or potole, weighing
about - - - - 110 oz.
 5. To the Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondley,
in Hertfordshire, as Chief Cupbearer, a silver
gilt cup, weighing about - - 32 oz.
 6. To the Champion of England, as Lord of the manor
of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, now in the Dy-
mock family, a gold cup, of Winchester
pint - - - - 30 oz.
 7. To the Barons of the Cinque Ports, for their claim
of supporting the King and Queen's canopies,
each by twelve silver staffs of eight feet in height,

- with bells to each staff weighing 40 oz. The 24
staves and bells weigh in all - - - 960 oz.
8. The staff of the Lord High Constable of England
is of silver, the ends gold enamelled with the
King's arms, and his own, weighing about 12 oz.
9. The staff of the Earl Marshal of England is of gold,
enamelled black at each end, and engraved with
the King's arms and his own, in length 28 inches,
and weighs about - - - - 15 oz.
10. The gold coronet for Garter King of Arms, weigh-
ing about - - - - - 24 oz.
11. The sceptre or rod for Garter, part silver and
part gold - - - - 8 oz. 19 dwts.
12. The gold chain and badge for Garter - 8 oz.
13. The gilt Collar of S.S. with badges for Garter 30 oz.
14. The same for Lord Lyon, King of Arms for Scot-
land;—in all - - - - 70 oz. 19 dwts.
15. The same for Bath King of Arms;—in all
70 oz. 19 dwts.
16. The silver gilt coronet for Clarencieux King of
Arms, about - - - - 18 oz.
17. The silver gilt collar of S. S. for the badges of
Portcullis only - - - - 20 oz.
18. The gold chain and badge, about 7oz. 1 dwts. 17 gr.
19. The same for Norroy King of Arms;—in all
about - - - - - 46 oz.
20. The collar of S. S. partly gilt and partly white, for
the six Heralds - - - - 120 oz.
21. The collar of S. S. all plain silver, for the four
Pursuivants - - - - - 30 oz.

22. The Usher of the Black Rod for England, whose garniture is of gold lace, upon a fine black ebony stick or rod, weight about - 5 oz. 6 dwts.
23. The Usher of the Green Rod for Scotland, whose garniture is of silver, part gilt upon a green . . ., weighing about - - 20 oz. 15 dwts.
24. The wedges of gold which the King and Queen offer at the altar, each two wedges, at 20 oz. each; —in all gold - - - - 40 oz.



FINIS.

